CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28617—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Dec.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
P.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Janv.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
P.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Paritt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th „
P.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp thers to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leavee the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2278	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Paritt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay for—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis..	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„ 9th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, on 19th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,465 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691..	„ 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200..	„ 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THE s. s. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNESS are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants workmen in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Stilton Cheese.	Crystallized Fruits.
Roquefort Cheese.	Plum Pudding.
Gorgonzola Cheese.	Chocolate Sweets.
Cobnuts.	Fancy Crackers.
Grapes.	Muscatels in Boxes.
Mince Meat.	Smyrna Figs.
&c.,	&c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!
Be sure you call and inspect
S. L. NORMAN & Co.'s
STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS
Ranging from
HALF ANNA, UPWARDS.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Botles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid, I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra. SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant Designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	25 to	400
Brooches	14	150
Brooch and Earrings	40	300
Collar Studs	5	12
Compasses	33	70
Crosses	50	70
Demi Suites	40	300
Earrings	12	400
Fichu Brooches	14	200
Gem Hair Combs	110 to	270
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	250
Gold Studs	13-8	20
Ladies' Langtry Alberts	22 to	54
Ladies' Chains	80 to	250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40	500
Ladies' Necklets	150	250
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	40	500
Necklets	150	250
Pearl Ear Studs	50	60
Pearl Studs	108	150
Pencil Cases	15	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100
Pen Holders	9	30
Pin and Stud	19	200
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20 to	40
Scarf Pins	6	150
Searf Rings	25	60
Sleeve Links	34	60
Solitaires	32	40
Studs and Links	50	80
Tooth Picks	10	35
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	25	30
Eye Glass Chains		16

SILVERWARE

	Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8 to	25
Bouquet Holders	14	55
Butter Dishes	90	110
Card Cases	27	70
Christening Presents	8	150
Cigar Cases	90	180
Children's Mugs	50	70
Cigarette Cases	27	70
Coffee or Ice Spoons	52-8	70
Compasses	5	8
Flasks	55 to	90
Goblets	110	200
Inkstands	140	160
Knives, Fruit	6	15
Match Boxes	13-8	20
Match Boxes, Enamelled	20	30
Muffineers	80	100
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellars	54	140
Scent Bottles	10	40
Silver Mounted Tea Services	110 to	130
Snuff Boxes	27	40
Sugar Basins	75	110
Tea Spoons	50	60
Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Toilet Bottles	10-8	40
Whistles	6	10

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Asparagus Dishes and Servers, Rs. 80 to 90
Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 15 to 20
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 22-8 to 35
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 15 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Bottle Holders, Rs. 22-8 to 30
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100
Breakfast Dishes, Rs. 68 to 75
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4-4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 7 to 50
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 200 to 300
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 12-8 to 50
Champagne Taps, Rs. 6 to 7
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chocolate Pots, Rs. 50 to 60
Soy Frames, Rs. 16-8 to 20
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 40
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Shakers, Rs. 25 to 30
Coffee Spoons and Tongs, Rs. 18 to 25
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 18 to 20
Crumb Tray, Rs. 50 to 60
Crumb Brush, Rs. 18 to 22-8
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dessert and Fish Cabinets, Rs. 500
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entree Dishes, Rs. 45 to 60
Epergnes, Rs. 150 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 40
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Gongs, Rs. 20 to 40
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 14
Ice Claws, Rs. 8-8 to 9
Ice Hammers, Rs. 7-8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs 10-8 to 45
Ice Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 5
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 6-12 to 40
Jam Spoons, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Lemon Squeezers, Rs. 22-8
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 57 to 120
Loving Cups, Rs. 45 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 18 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 3 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 3-8 to 10
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 16 to 20
Pepper Mills, Rs. 4-4 to 36
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 1 to 10
Prize Bowls, Rs. 130 to 200
Race Cups, Rs. 20 to 200
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 48 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 20 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 45 to 85
Soufflet Pans, Rs. 4 to 7
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 57 to 120
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 12 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 57 to 150
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 50 to 60
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tea and Coffee Services on Tray, Rs. 350 to 600
Tilting Sets, Rs. 133 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 6 to 30
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 80 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Wine Strainers, Rs. 8 to 16-8

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 12 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and cases, Rs. 6 to 50
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 1-2 to 20
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 2 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Date Stand, Rs. 9 to 40.
Desks and Work Cases, Rs. 20 to 150
Dressing Bags, Rs. 90 to 400
Dressing Cases, Rs. 13-8 to 75
Envelope Cases and Blotters, Rs. 20 to 50
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 4 to 6
Fans, Rs. 8 to 40
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 90 to 500
Gongs, Rs. 20 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 15 to 40
Glove Strechers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 60 to 130
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 80
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 9 to 30
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 8 to 30
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writting and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Penwipers, Re. 1 to 1-8
Perfume Cases, Rs. 9 to 60
Plush Work Boxes, Rs. 20 to 40
Photograph Frames, Re. 1 to 40
Photo Screens, Rs. 6-12 to 30
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 2-12 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 2-12 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 30
Scrap Books, Rs. 2-12 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 20
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 25 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 90 to 500
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 80
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 20 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SITUATION TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1891.

ASSETS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	Cash in hand	316,150 15 8	
	Cash at Bankers	457,223 15 9	
			773,374 11 5
Bills	Bills on France	3,622,233 7 8	
	Bills on Foreign Countries	961,947 5 8	
			4,594,180 13 4
Current Accounts.	Correspondents' (2,214 accounts) Bills for Collection	618,991 16 2	
	French Colonial Banks	124,894 2 8	
	Current Accounts	224,269 16 11	
	Acceptances	237,323 12 6	
	Drafts of Eastern Agencies not due	608,374 9 7	
			1,813,853 17 10
Eastern Agencies			880,433 13 9
Advances—Credits against Security or on Guarantee and Continuations.	Continuations, Paris, Lyons, and London	329,683 19 9	
	Advances on Documents and Goods	243,338 2 1	
	Commercial and Bank Advances against Guarantees	372,966 2 0	
	Advances against French and Foreign Securities (of which £52,368 1s. 6d. against Portuguese securities to 17 clients)	961,707 3 9	
	Financial participations	54,630 3 4	
	Credits by acceptances on Documents and Goods	190,537 10 3	
	Credits by acceptances on Guarantees	84,842 2 2	
	Credits by acceptances on French and Foreign Securities	468,386 14 1	
			2,715,071 17 5
Participations and Portuguese Securities			58,824 4 11
Rentes, stock, and Sundry Securities			164,225 16 6
Pro forma accounts and Sundries			134,040 12 6
Interim Dividend declared, payable 25th October, 1891			40,000 0 0
Premises			200,000 0 0
Shareholders, 250 Francs not paid up			1,600,000 0 0
Total			£13,043,995 7 8

LIABILITIES.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital			3,200,000 0 0
Reserve	Statutory Reserve	6,531 0 10	
	Reserve, Resolution of Meeting of 5th Nov., 1889	90,000 0 0	
	Supplementary Reserve	44,000 0 0	
	Reserve, re "Premises"	2,341 14 6	
			148,872 15 4
Cheque Accounts and Discount Accounts			4,570,981 13 4
Current Accounts	Current Accounts	2,040,930 4 5	
	Bills Remitted for Collection	347,376 9 5	
	Coupons and Dividends to pay	128,680 9 7	
	Reserve for the indemnity fixed by the Portuguese Government for the settlement of the Dom Minguel Bonds	100,000 0 0	
			2,616,917 3 5
Acceptances for account of Eastern Agencies		608,374 9 6	
Acceptances and Bills payable for account of Customers		1,174,908 5 1	
			1,783,282 14 7
Pro forma Accounts and Sundries			161,587 15 5
Premises, balance to pay by Annual Instalments			262,353 5 7
Total			£13,043,995 7 8

Certified correct.
For the Commission of Control,
(Signed) A. ALLAIN-LAUNAY.
(Signed) DENORMANDIE, Chairman.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SWEET NUTS AND CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

Chocolate Creams.
Chocolate Fruit Creams.
Neapolitan Chocolate.
Mexican Chocolate.
Vanilla Chocolate Creams.
Parisian Chocolate Creams.
Anglo-American Gum Paste.
Anglo-American Gum Paste Rings.
Sugar Almonds, Vanilla flavoured.
English Almonds, Barbary.
London Mixtures.
New York Mixtures.
Rainbow Balls.
Raspberry Drops.
Acid Drops.
Conversation Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.
Pine Apple Drops.
Strawberry and Pear Drops.
Raspberry Pastilles.
Crystallised Pastilles.
Jujube Mixtures.
Niagara Mixtures.
Sweets in Baskets.
Sweets in Bottles.

NUTS.

Barcelona Nuts.
Brazil Nuts.
Cob Nuts.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Crystallised Pears, Red or White.
„ Greengages.
„ Apricots.
„ Cherries.
„ Ginger.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. „ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... „ 1 0
SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
THIRTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DOROTHY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH.
The Beautiful Burlesque of LALLA ROOKH.
Miss CISSIE DENVER
AS LALLA ROOKH,
who will Introduce
BY SPECIAL REQUEST THE BEAUTIFUL BALLAD, THE "LOVE THAT LINGERS STILL."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.
MIKADO.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARCS MARIONETTES.

PATRONIZED BY
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
AT THE
SKATING RINK.

Come and see yesterday's GRAND PROGRAMME which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9 p.m.
PART 1.—The Marvellous Fantocinni Interlude.
PART 2.—The Court Minstrels with New Songs and Dances.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART 3.—The Grand Pantomime "Beauty and the Beast."
TO CONCLUDE WITH
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, and Policeman XYZ.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved	Rs. 2
Second	„ 1
Back	As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
3 P.M.,
When Children are admitted Half-price to all Seats.

REDUCED PRICES!!
VINOLIA SOAPS.

Toilet Soap, per Case of 3 Tablets ...Re. 1-12
Medicated Soap, „ „ „ „ ... „ 1-10

EXTRA HIGHLY PERFUMED
ATKINSON'S SOAPS.

Perfectly pure and recommended for preserving, cleaning, and softening the Skin.
Per Case of 3 Tablets, Rs. 4-8.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY HAY PRESSING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company on the Eighteenth day of November, 1891, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the Eighth day of December, 1891, the following resolutions were duly confirmed, namely:—
1. That the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
2. That Mr. J. P. Coraforth be appointed Liquidator thereof.—Dated Bombay, the Fifteenth day of December, 1891.

J. F. FERNANDEZ,
Chairman.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.
His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.
Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

TRY OUR FRUIT COMFITS AND SWEETS!

PLEASANT, DELICIOUS, AND PERFECTLY PURE.

Sherry.	Raspberry.	Barley Sugar.
Ginger Drops.	Glycerine and Honey.	Mixed Fruit.
Vanilla Chocolate.	Thirst Quencher.	Almond Rocks.
Everton Toffy.	Bouquet Tablets.	White Acidulated
LimeFruitTablets.	Mixed Fruit Gems.	Drops.
&c., &c., &c.,		

Per lb. As. 12.

NOVELTY OF THE PERIOD!
CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGES
Are the most delightful and delicately Perfumed Lozenges ever produced and imported in Bombay, Re. 1-8 per lb.
OH, HOW SWEET PEARLS!
Impart a delicious perfume to the breath and please everybody. Per Tin, As. 4; per Dozen Tins, Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

"VERY PRETTY INDEED."
Such is the verdict Pronounced by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
who Inspected our large and varied selection of
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!
These Cards are unique in design, tasteful in wording, plain but suggestive, artistically finished, and beautiful without being Gaudy.
IF YOU WILL LOOK AT THEM YOU WILL HAVE THEM!
☞ An Inspection is respectfully solicited. Prices from annas 2 and upwards.

MADON, SONS AND CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BEGUM WAJIHOON-NISSA, daughter of NAWAB KHADUM HOOSEIN KHAN and widow of MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, late of Baghdad in Turkey, Mahomedan inhabitant, who died at Baghdad, aforesaid, on or about the 25th October, 1886, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 18th day of November, 1891, to HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ABOOL HUSSUN KHAN, late of Kerbala, in Turkey, Mahomedan inhabitant, who died at Kerbala, aforesaid, on the 15 December, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted on the 18th day of November, 1891, to HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator, at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects:—
1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.
Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.
Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, commencing from the first day of January, 1892.
The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil best	Say	2½ tons.
Kerosine Oil "Snowflake" 150°	„	65 cases.
Castor Oil	„	5 tons.
Cotton Waste No. 1	„	1½ tons.
Tallow Country Clean	„	9 cwts.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
The Contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes intransit.
Cocoanut Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.
Each item to be tendered for separately.
Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office—Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 18th December, 1891.
Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government Rupee.
The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent,
Bombay, Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th December, 1891.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, Sirdar's Palace second Floor, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1891, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon for the following purposes.
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
COME AND SEE
The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
AND
CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS,
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.
DO NOT FAIL,
Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of
A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets	Rs.	25 to Rs. 400	Ladies' Necklets	Rs.	20 to Rs. 80
Brooches	„	12 to „ 125	Ladies' Lockets	„	18 to „ 150
Brooches and Earrings	„	15 to „ 17	Pencil Cases	„	12 to „ 100
Collar Studs	„	4 to „ 7	Pen and Pencil Cases	„	50 to „ 100
Compasses, Charms and Crosses	„	5 to „ 40	Pen Holders	„	3 to „ 15
Earrings and Earwire	„	2 to „ 50	Rings	„	10 to „ 550
Gent's Albert Chains	„	100 to „ 160	Scarf Pins	„	5 to „ 20
Gold Studs	„	6 to „ 7	Sleeve Links	„	20 to „ 40
Gold Paste Diamond Rings	„	10 to „ 30	Stud and Links	„	40 to „ 65
Ladies' Chains	„	45 to „ 80	Tooth Picks	„	15
Ladies' Rings	„	7 to „ 350			

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Brooches	Rs.	2 to Rs. 25	Match Box	Rs.	3 to Rs. 8
Bracelets	„	3 to „ 27	Scent Bottles	„	20 to „ 40
Card Cases	„	20 to „ 25	Studs and Links	„	5 to „ 10
Christening Presents	„	5 to „ 50	Tooth Picks	„	1 to „ 5
Cigar Cases	„	15 to „ 33	Pen Holders	„	2 to „ 7
Compasses and Charms	„	2 to „ 7	Pencil Cases	„	2 to „ 13
Child Sets	„	50	Pen and Pencil Cases	„	8 to „ 15

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Biscuit Boxes	Rs.	12 to Rs. 65	Ice Tongs	Rs.	3 to Rs. 18
Butter Dishes	„	15 to „ 40	Inkstands	„	15 to „ 35
Butter Knives	„	4 to „ 5	Jam Spoons	„	2 to „ 8
Champagne Taps	„	5 to „ 8	Liqueur Frames	„	35 to „ 200
Cruet Frames	„	17 to „ 65	Napkin Rings	„	3 to „ 20
Cheese Dishes	„	15 to „ 25	Paper Weights	„	7 to „ 10
Crumb Tray and Brushes	„	20 to „ 25	Prize Cups	„	8 to „ 100
Cabinet of Cutlery	„	300 to „ 450	Pickle Castor	„	15 to „ 30
Flower and Fruit Stands	„	25 to „ 285	Salt and Pepper Bottles	„	6 to „ 28
Goblets	„	12 to „ 20	Sardine Boxes	„	22 to „ 28
Gongs	„	10 to „ 17	Tantalus Liqueur Frames	„	35 to „ 200
Ice Pitchers	„	35 to „ 80	Trays	„	10 to „ 80
Ice Pails	„	9 to „ 65	Vegetable Dishes	„	60 to „ 120

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums	Rs.	5 to Rs. 35	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in great variety	„	15 to „ 40
Albums, Mother-of-Pearl	„	75 to „ 85	Ivory Backed Hair Brushes	Rs.	20 to Rs. 30
Blotting Books and Cases	„	3 to „ 30	Ivorine Powder Boxes	„	3 to „ 7
Cabinet Photo Frames	„	1 to „ 23	Jewel Cases	„	8 to „ 75
Card Cases	„	1 to „ 9	Ladies' Hand Bags, in great variety	„	3 to „ 30
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	„	2 to „ 14	Memo. Books and Letter Case	„	1 to „ 9
Combination Cases	„	11 to „ 50	Photograph Frames	„	1 to „ 22
Date Cases and Stands	„	2 to „ 30	Photo Screen	„	2 to „ 25
Date Case with Clock	from „	30 to „ 35	Purses, in great variety	„	1 to „ 14
Desk and Work Cases	„	21 to „ 30	Scrap Books	„	2 to „ 11
Dressing Cases	„	14 to „ 60	Scent Cases and Bottles	„	2 to „ 36
Dressing Bags	„	40 to „ 350	Sets of Scissors	„	7 to „ 20
Envelope Cases and Blotters	„	5 to „ 45	Travelling Bags	„	40 to „ 350
Fitted Bags, all Sizes	„	17 to „ 350	Work Boxes and Baskets	„	6 to „ 50
Flasks, Travelling	„	12 to „ 15	Writing Cases and Desk	„	5 to „ 35
Gongs	„	10 to „ 17			

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WINES! WINES!!
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—
WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'s.
JEAN BARTON & Co.
Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"****" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED
A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.
Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.
Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.
Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.
By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.
Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.
Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, ESQ.
ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.
FOR SALE.
BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co

CURE YOUR COUGH.
FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.
ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.
BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.
SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.
COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a
TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.
Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES!
1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1892	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£288,156	0 0
„ 1890	£265,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,937,174	12 4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.
RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.
ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.
Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to
BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE STANDARD.
PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.
FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguinghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	570
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	909	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahoobh Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,355
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
Sonnerdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Glowing Co	1100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	450
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	810
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	205
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,900	125	125	10	350
Colaba	1500	200	200	16	132½
East India	2,500	1,889	1,889	45 dvd.	90
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	320
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1,450
French	1515	8,500	8,500	50	175xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		925
Hengold Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	545
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	410xd
Mahmadpura Cottonfg. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	54	145
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	10
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	2
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Prince of Wales	1600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	—	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	Ord.	1,000	200	200	10	250
	Pref.	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625	33½	965
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	26½	307
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire In.		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.		9,200	125	25	5-8	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-15-6
China Leaf	"	22-12
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	22-12 Nominal.
Do. do. new	"	22-10
Australia do.	"	22-14
Bombay do.	"	22-8
English Sovereigns	"	14-4-6
Do. Drazons	"	14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-10
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-13
Carolus Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	231

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Balloting for Election, Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Opening by Lord Harris of Girls' New Dormitory, American Marathi Mission, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Bye-Election, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.
Sale of Work, European General Hospital.
Races, Back Bay Swimming Baths.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionnettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Inchlonga (s), and Strathallan (s), from Moulmein ; and Fultala (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Minna Craig (s), for Hull ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oriental entered the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Tuesday next.

RAJPOOTANA RAJA IN BOMBAY.—The Maharaja Shree Keshrichand of Rajpootana arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday last, with a retinue of twelve followers, and is now residing in a bungalow, at Malabar Hill.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., this evening :—

Quadrille		Pantomime	C. Coote.
Overture		Son and Stranger	Mendelsohm.
Mazurka		Clematis	Kappey.
Selection		La Cigale	C. Godfrey.
Valse		Innamorata	F. Fare.
Intermezzo		Moonlight	Boggetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Devlin, an Abkari Inspector, charged Rama Tanu, a toddy-seller, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling two bottles of toddy at a higher rate than fixed by the Collector of Customs, and thereby committing a breach of his license. The accused, in his defence, stated that he did not wilfully charge the higher rate, which he accepted unknowingly, as when his customer gave him the money he placed the same on his counter without counting it. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

A FIGHT WITH A SUPPOSED MAD DOG AT BANDORA.—On Tuesday afternoon, considerable excitement was created at Chuim, a village near Bandora, by a dog supposed to have been mad, running about, attempting to bite everybody who came near it. Six persons were bitten more or less severely. Among those were the wife, and a child, six years of age, of Mr. J. D. Fernandes. The mother hearing her child screaming ran to the rescue, and pulled the brute off the child, when she was bitten on her hand. Mr. D. B. Dias, of Lower Mahim, who happened to be in the house, attacked and killed the animal. This is not the only instance of the kind which has recently occurred.

ANOTHER FALSE COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Hyder Fakeer Mahomed and Vajeerkhan Amarkhan were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Tuesday last, stolen a silk handkerchief valued at Rs. 2 and six metal buttons and Rs. 6-8, in cash, from Rama Moru. The complainant and the accused, it appeared from the evidence, were gamblers and were friendly with each other. On Tuesday the complainant made a report to the police that whilst he was intoxicated and unable to take care of himself, the accused robbed him of his above-mentioned property. The police, upon the complainant's reducing his statement to writing took both the accused in custody, but subsequently it was discovered that the complainant had lost the money in gambling with the accused, and that he had pledged the handkerchief and the buttons with a Marwaree and used the proceeds in gambling. The first accused, in his defence, urged that he had gained the money by gambling with the complainant, who, when he lost every pie, asked him to return his money, but as he did not do so the complainant threatened him with legal proceedings, and as he (accused) still persisted in refusing to give back the money the complainant put his threat into execution, and brought this false charge through malice. The second accused also made a similar defence. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, discharged the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 10 for bringing up the false charge, and ordered Rs. 5 to be paid to each of the accused out of the fine, as compensation.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ON Tuesday evening considerable excitement was caused amongst the residents, near Jacob Sassoon Mill, Elphinstone Road, by a fatal assault, which was committed on a man, named Krishna Wassoo, a mill-labourer. It appeared that a relative of the deceased was on bad terms with one Succaram, who, with several of his friends waylaid the deceased and his relative and charged them with abusing them. The deceased and his relative making no reply, Succaram raised his stick and struck the deceased's relative. The deceased interfered, when Succaram turned on him and assaulted him severely with his stick. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, clubs being freely used on both sides, until the police came and stopped the disturbance. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. Succaram has been arrested by the police, who are enquiring into the matter. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Krishna Wassoo. When after the evidence of a mill-hand, named Babajee Deojee, had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 26th instant.

Babajee Deojee said that he was a mill-labourer in the Cotton Factory of Bhaijivandass Pragjee, situated at Elphinstone Road, Parel. The deceased was the son of his (witness') sister-in-law. He came to Bombay four years ago in search of employment, and was employed in the same factory as the witness worked. He lived in another room, but in the same chawl as the witness. About 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the factory being closed, the deceased, eleven others, and the witness started to go home together. When they got near the Jacob Sassoon Mill, a man, named Succaram Namajee, and several others rushed out on them. Succaram seized the witness by the collar of his *bundee* with his right hand, and held a stick in his left. He asked the witness whom he (witness) had abused. He then seized the stick with both hands and struck the witness on the head just about the left ear. The deceased seized the stick to take it away from Succaram, but did not succeed, when Succaram gave him a blow on the head with the stick and knocked him down. He fell unconscious on the road and received a wound on his head which bled profusely. The stick broke with the force of the blow when Succaram threw it away and commenced to strike the deceased with his clenched fist and kicked him while he was lying on the ground. There was a general fight between the parties. One of the men on the side of witness, received a blow on his head and got a cut. The fight lasted about ten minutes. The witness's wife and another woman had a quarrel last *Dewalee*, and that evidently caused some bad feeling between the witness and Succaram. There was no other cause of quarrel. A policeman was brought, and he placed the deceased in a victoria and took him to the J. J. Hospital. The witness gave the broken stick to Inspector McCormack. The deceased never suffered from his head, and always enjoyed good health.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 26th inst., at the morgue.

DETAILS are given by the Bosnian papers of the strange career of a woman named Mila who has been sentenced to death by the district court of Pazarevac, in Servia. This woman has for ten years been the terror of North-Eastern Servia. In 1881 a prize of 200 ducats was offered for her capture, two years later 500 were offered, and in 1890 the promised reward was increased to a thousand ducats. She had a band of devoted Haiducks with whom she committed her robberies. She never went about otherwise than in man's dress, with all her weapons in her belt and a rifle over her shoulder. Young, handsome, and a perfect marksman, she was the *beau-ideal* of her band. She had a lover named Petrovitch, who fell ill some time ago, and whom she nursed with devotion in a cave on the Roumanian frontier. Her people told her in good time that she was watched and must fly for safety, but she refused to abandon her sick lover. After a battle with the gendarmes, two of whom she killed, she was captured. In the court she spoke for over an hour in her defence, and when sentence was pronounced listened to it with stolid indifference.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order and, in doing so, said, that an affidavit had been filed only that morning and consequently his client had not had time to reply to the same.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the Agra Bank, one of the creditors opposed the application.

His Lordship pointed out that it appeared that the insolvent had not filed his books with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Starling said his client had done so at the time of his first insolvency.

His Lordship : That was in 1860, when he was sent to the Criminal Side of the jail by me for a period of two years.

Mr. Starling contending that the insolvent was entitled to time, in order to reply to the affidavit, his Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE MICHAEL SPITERE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved under section 60 of the act for his client's discharge and also for leave to amend his schedule on the ground that one of the creditors had been wrongly inserted as residing upcountry, whereas he was now residing in Bombay at Mandvie Bunder. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DAMODAR PARSHUTUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of two of the apposing creditors moved to have the rules taken out by his clients on the 23rd November last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge granted by the Court should not be set aside, and made absolute.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, opposed the rule as the alleged charges of concealment of property and the schedule being false and ficticious had been fully accounted for in his client's reply to the affidavit filled by the opposing creditors. He further contended that the Official Assignee, in whose charge all the property was made over, had recovered more than Rs. 3,000, and who would be able to recover a further sum of Rs. 10,000 from one of the creditors.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Starling, made the rule absolute.

RE LALA KEVAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor, moved under section 36 of the Act for the examination of the first insolvent and his two wives. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for the 20th January.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Moosa Haji Isa was dismissed as the insolvent did not appear when called upon by the Court.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge : Ramjee Babajee Gurway ; Mahomed Ally Abdool Ally Lakadawalla ; Mahomed Cassum Sangra ; Pestonjee Nowrojee Tawadia ; Hariram Premjee Fafda ; Mahomed Ami Halai Memon and another ; Abdool Adamjee Maniar ; Sheik Mohind Sheik Karmi and others, Amichund Bechar Mouevani ; Charles Theilman and another, and Nazareth Antonio Concessio.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

6-91—Balkrishna, V and K—L W R Carnac vs Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy—Mooljee B B.
27-91—Payne, G and S—Damodhur Bhica and others vs Bai Jamna, widow—Roughton and B.
21-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Umtoolabai, widow, vs Dossajee Jiwanjee Rungwalla—T A Bland.
31-91—Little, S, F and N—Sha Mogjee Shamjee and others vs Sonee Pitamber Jairaz—Roughton and B.—(Not to be called on before the 21st December.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

336-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Tod and another vs Ebrahim Natthu. Pestonjee, R, and K—Part heard.
327-91—Little, S, F and N—Lukmidass Bhimjee and another vs Vullubdas Gokuldas—Chitnis M and M.
340-91—Bhaishanker and K—Sorabhai Maganbhai vs Manshukram Kahandas—Craigie, L and O.
341-91—K J Mantri—Appajee Gopal Dintay vs Mooljee Rahim and another—In person.
227-91—In person—Jaitha Mooljee vs Dharamsi Ghella and others—In person.
340-91—Wadia and G—Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchand Futtechund and another vs Bhuvandas Hemchund—Tyebjee and D.
270-91—In person—Gullanjee Damodhur and others vs Kanialal Wassoodew and others—Wadia and G.
310-91—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Luckmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin.
329-91—Macfarlane E and H—Goculbhoy Dowlutram vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford, B and Co.
382-91—Conroy and B—Sewjee Pragjee vs Shunker Ramchunder and another—Balkrishna V and K.
363-91—A F Turner—Kessoomull Parroomull vs Narroomull and Tullukchund—T A Bland.
365-91—Bhaishunker and K—Purbhooram Jiwanram vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essak and another—Wadia and G.
372-91—In person—A Pauper—Gumgabai vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.
391-91—In person—A Pauper—Sakoobai vs Vithabai and another—In person.
394-91—In person—Sewji Hurdas vs Khutizabai and another—In person.
399-91—Tyebjee and D—Sholapore S and W Co—vs Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co—Roughton and B.
393-98—E Wilkin—Jusso—Nowla vs Balkrishna Baboojee and another—Khunderao M.
395-91—In person—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Tricumdas Vussonjee—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
To speak to the minutes of the decree.

57-78—Conroy and B—Mamoobhai vs Dossa Morarjee and another—Thakurdas D and C and Nanu and H.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
19-91—J C Cama—Rahimabai Hemraz vs Narayen Pandoba Seth and another—M Sukhatwalla—Part heard.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
106-91—Janardhan G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
9-88—Janardhan and A—Viswanath Damodhur vs Mathoorabai and others—Bicknell and M ; C W and S N B and K.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld. —T A Bland for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha. M N Sakhatwala for Company.
Postponed Long Causes.
88-91—Crawford, B and C—J Christian Bergendahl vs Sha Thakurdas Manordas and another—Bhaishanker and K and Shamrao P.
53-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassumally—M E and H.
376-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbeebee—vs—Ahmed Mahomed and others—C B and C—and M E and H.
112-91—Tyebjee and D—Josee Hurry Ruttonsee vs—Tookaram Rowjee and others. In person—C W and S.
956-91—M D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordas Hurridass—Ardaseer, H and D.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Collected by three little children in England	70	0	0
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H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTHING has yet been settled regarding the exact sums to be expended upon Indian Railways next year, but it is believed that the total sum, approximately speaking, may be set down at not less than 430 lakhs of rupees. Of this amount about a hundred lakhs is likely to be allotted to the East Coast Railway, while open lines and strategical lines are each likely to cost about seventy lakhs. It is probable that thirty lakhs may be assigned to the Burma railways, thirty lakhs to the Godhra-Rutlam, thirty to the Gauhati-Numding, twenty-five to the Lucknow-Jaunpur, fifteen to the Dharmaveram-Hindupur, and three and-a-half lakhs to the Barsoe-Kissengunj. These figures, however, are still, it should be remembered, subject to alteration, and no actuals are likely to be settled before the close of the year.

THE frontier paper hears that in order to prevent future thefts of rifles and Government arms from the European troops at Mian Mir and Muridki, the Military authorities have asked for the services of some experienced policemen to keep a strict watch over all suspicious-looking Pathans who loiter about the military camps and cantonments, and to endeavour to trace the culprits who perpetrated the recent thefts of rifles. It is believed that an experienced inspector, with a number of policemen, will be shortly deputed from Lahore for this purpose to Mian Mir, and on special duty at Muridki till the completion of the Artillery camp. A few detective policemen in plain clothes, who could freely mix with the Pathans and talk their language, would experience little difficulty in getting on the right track.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE POLICE CHARGES.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar* :—It looks as if the Corporation will, after all, have to bear the increased burden of the police charges. The Bombay Government suddenly sprung this charge upon the Municipality a few months ago, and the Corporation made an appeal to the conscience on the injustice and iniquity of the demand. That body was angry and alarmed at the thought that it was treated as a veritable milch cow by the Government to be drawn upon and drained dry under one pretence or another. This was, of course, a very exaggerated view of the situation, but a majority of the Councillors felt it strongly, and expression was given to that feeling in some burning and impassioned sentiments in their memorial, which have now met with a cold-blooded sneer from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner. The earnest protest of the Corporation has made no impression whatever upon the Bombay Government, and what is worse, it has failed utterly to evoke the sympathy of the Supreme Government either.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER ON THE VERNACULARS.

Mr Lee-Warner, says the *Rast Goftar*, made a sensible and suggestive speech while presiding at the prize distribution of the Cathedral High School. He took occasion to express himself once again on the battle of the vernaculars which has been fought and lost in the Senate. We agree with him that a study of the vernaculars is important to native students, but as we have maintained elsewhere, the proposal to add a third language to the curriculum of study for the Matriculation was not the best way of practically recognizing their importance. Mr Lee-Warner, however, did not want to impose a study of any of the vernaculars of this place on European and Eurasian youths. Apart from the question whether the University, if it were ever disposed to revert to the subject, should treat European youths on a different footing from natives in regard to a study of the vernaculars, a knowledge of the language of the people among whom the Europeans have to work and live is certainly most desirable for the purpose of understanding them and sympathising with them.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks.—When an Englishman speaks before the children of his own race, he naturally has more warmth and more earnestness in what he says, than when he has to address native school boys. It may be a partiality in the eyes of those who look at things from a broader standpoint. But it is the way of the world. All the same, the advice which Mr. Lee-Warner has tendered to the boys of the Cathedral High School ought to be taken to heart by all schoolgoing youths—European or Native. The importance of the most fundamental lessons—"obedience and work"—cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of students while yet they are in what is called the impressionable age. The concluding portion of the speech does no little credit to the High Scholarship of the Political Secretary to Government.

THE BALLOONING CALAMITY IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* states :—All Bombay has mourned the death of the intrepid æronaut, Lieut. Mansfield. The shock was similar to that felt by the public when two young ladies were found fallen dead on the ground from the Rajabai Tower. A large assemblage beheld him full of life and energy, joy and confidence, as he went up and they were dazed and horror-struck to see that the balloon had burst suddenly when at a height of about 1,000 feet and in a moment the poor young balloonist was dashed dead upon the ground entangled in the wreck of balloon and parachute. Lieut. Mansfield was not a mere showman. His love of ballooning and the fame which he loved to acquire as a balloonist arose primarily from the desire of a scientific mind to turn the art to practical account. He is one more of the long list of victims, both showmen and scientists, who have lost their lives. Under given conditions the journey to cloudland is safe enough, but there is the possibility of such unforeseen accidents as the one which occurred on Thursday last, which render it full of peril. The danger will continue until science has succeeded in making aerial flights as safe as railway travelling. It is due to the memory of the brave æronaut that there should be a tablet over his grave with a suitable inscription marking the popular sense of the sudden and terrible death which he found in Bombay.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses :—The scriptural saw that in the midst of life we are in death was never more plainfully realised than in the terrible fate which overtook the brave Lieutenant Mansfield in his baloon ascent on the afternoon of Thursday last. It cast quite a gloom over the vast concourse of curious and eager spectators who had congregated inside and outside the place of the ascent. Neither the gallant æronaut nor any of that immense crowd had the remotest suspicion or presentiment that when he ascended in mid-air there was on his eyelids the shadow of immediate death and that he would return to the earth within the twinkling of an eye, covered with blood, almost a lifeless corpse, midst their profound consternation and universal grief. Such has been the untimely fate of the British youth of twenty-six. He has died a heroic death. For verily Lieut. Mansfield was a hero of whom the British nation would have been proud, had Providence spared his life and permitted him to devote all his energy to the pursuit of the infant science to which he had applied himself with a love and an enthusiasm quite unique, supplemented by a mind which gave all the promise of a genuine inventor. How sad it is that all noble ambition and high hopes have now vanished into thin air with the rapidity of the lightening, leaving behind only the broken bones of the martyr to the new science—bones which will be pointed by generations of men as those of one who richly deserved a better fate. In his death we again see the exemplification of the sentiment of the classic seer that those whom the gods love die young. It was indeed most honourable to the head and heart of Lord Harris to have followed the brave æronaut's remains to his grave and paid his last respects to his memory.

The *Gujerati* observes :—The late Lieut. Mansfield was indeed one of the most daring and intrepid explorers of nature, and the dreadful fate that befell him this week has sent a thrill of horror into the heart of everyone, and has deprived the science of ærial navigation perhaps of its most devoted and courageous worshipper. The intrepid æronaut was one of the noblest specimens of heroic daring and courage and of single-minded devotion to his perilous pursuit. He nobly died for the cause of science. Death, as Cicero has said, is never dreadful to those whose glory never dies and no history of ballooning can show a more glorious hero than Lieut. Mansfield, from whom so much was expected. He deserves a memorial, and we hope the people of Bombay will join hands for raising him a suitable tablet of honour on the spot where he died so bravely under such tragic circumstances.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes :—The Bombay balloon catastrophe resulting in the death of Lieut. Mansfield, the famous æronaut, will be universally regretted. He dies in the very bloom of his life, and would certainly have achieved great distinction in the world by the performance of his perilous feats if God had spared him longer. The memory of such a bold English adventurer deserves to be substantially perpetuated.

THE LATE MR. E. REHATSEK.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—A star of the first magnitude has set in the literary horizon. Mr. E. Rehatsek is dead. A still, silent, blameless life he lived, and he has met is death with the same calmness and serenity. An erudite scholar and a profound linguist, Mr. Rehatsek led the coarse, rigid life of a recluse upto his very last moments. Though personally known to a few select friends who had gathered round him by his suavity of manners no less than by his ripe scholarship, the world had heard much of him and had benefited itself abundantly by his works. Strange passing strange, as were the ways of Mr. Rehatsek's living, equally strange and unusual is the disposal of his last remains that he decreed by his will. Mr. Rehatsek shook himself free from all the prevailing trammels of fashion and prejudice, and was a living example of Wordsworth's dictum of "plain living and high thinking."

The Gujerati remarks :—The literary world lost this week in the death of Mr. Rehatsek one of the best scholars and linguists not only in India, but even in Europe. Little did the mischievous children, who playfully followed the old man every day in the morning for the sake of the small copper coins he gave them, suspect that he was an industrious, unassuming and profound scholar, knowing not less than fourteen languages. He wrote his life at the request of Dr. Bhau Daji, which contains an account of his educational progress till he became 20. After that period there is a mystery about his career, any inquiry into which even by his close friends he resented. His contributions on philological, historical, religious, scientific, and literary topics have not been collected in separate works. But if that were done, they would represent many volumes of patient toil and philosophic thought. His life was a wonderful specimen of regularity and temperance. He never touched a drop of alcohol and was a strict vegetarian since he settled in this country. He left distinct instructions in his will that he should be cremated after the Hindu fashion in the most inexpensive style and his wishes were carried out by his Hindu friends and acquaintances last Friday evening at Worlee. This is the first instance

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

HAM ON CUT! HAM ON CUT!! For the facility of our Constituents we are now selling even one pound of Ham at Re. 1 per lb.; Stilton Cheese on Cut, Re. 1-6 per lb.; Best York Cut Ham, from 6 to 18 lb. each, ans. 12 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese and Bacon on Cut, ans. 12 per lb.; Stilton Cheese in Jars of 3 lb.; Rs. 4-8 each. BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ON VIEW.—Very valuable household furniture of excellent workmanship and latest design at Gowalia Tank Road, to be sold on SATURDAY, 19th Dec.

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Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF (25) BALES No. 12 MULE YARN.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Limited, and on account and risk of Motichund Dewchund (25) bales No. 12 mule yarn.

SALE OF LEATHER GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co., and on account and risk of Ardaseer Hormusjee Banajee, an insolvent, lately traded under the name of Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., consisting of one case containing rich money purses, card cases, writing and dressing cases, cigar cases, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. Bombay, December 17, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS. WALERS. WALERS.

First AUCTION SALE of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Imported by C. G. Baldock, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, at 3-30 p.m. at the Queen's Road Stables near Charni Road Station.

1 Broken geld, 15-2, will make a good brougham horse.
2 Black geld, 15-2 Do do do
3 Bay mare, 16 hds., Do do do
4 Black geld, 15-3 Do do do
5 Bay mare, 15-2, will make good carriage horse.
6 " " 15-1, will make good charger.
7 " 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
8 Bay geld, 15-3, will make good carriage horse.
9 Broken geld, 16 hds. Do do
10 Bay mare, 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
11 Grey mare, 15-3. Do do
12 Bay golding, 15-3, thoroughly broken to single & double harness.
13 Bay mare, 15-3, will make good carriage horse.
14 Bay golding, 15-2 Do do
15 Chestnut mare, 16 hds., thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
16 Broken geld, 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
17 Bay golding, 15-3 Do do
18 " " 15-3 Do do
19 Broken geld, 15-2, will make good carriage horse.
20 Bay golding, 16 hds., thoroughly broken to single & double harness.
21 " mare, 16 hds., will make good carriage horse.
22 Bay geld, 15 hds., will make good hack.

BENNETT & Co. Bombay, December 17, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

ABOUT half a million in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday; but the price of Consols remained at 95⅞; and that of Indian Sterling Loan 106½; while the market rates of discount were unaltered at Monday's reduced quotations. Bar Silver was ½d. per oz. higher, at 44d.; but Rupee Securities were still unchanged in each denomination, at £74⅜ for Fours, and £73⅜ for 4½ per Cents; while, in New York the metal was ¼ cen, higher, or 95⅞, with demand Exchange ¼ cent upt at 4·85 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 day's sight, remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 6d. and 8s. ½d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. Linseed was quieter, but Monday's quotation of 44s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, for Bombay Seed is repeated.

A further drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, making it 4¼d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for December and December-January deliveries, and 1-16d. down in all the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for December, and 4⅜d. for April-May. The market closed quiet, Surats in favour of buyers, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged.

The Manchester Market was quiet, at some further decline in rates, say of ⅛d. in 7lb. and 45 in. 9lb. Grey shirtings and 5¼ lb. Madapollams; of 1d. in 8¼lb. shirtings; and of 1½d. in 54in. 11lb. shirtings: the price of 40s Mule Twist being unaltered at 8½d. per lb.

In New York, the price of spot Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 8 cents; but Futures for March were 4 points lower, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales again; and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those for the preceding two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	54,000	55,000	45,000
Three days' do.	144,000	149,000	137,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,179,000	3,836,000	3,728,000

There has again been nothing doing in Cotton here to-day for export, and the market has been dull at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have taken only 550 bales, consisting of 200 bales of new Dhulia, at Rs. 163; 100 new Chaliagaum, at the same price; 50 new Pachora, at Rs. 165; and 200 old Mowa, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Business in both these markets has been upon a small scale to-day, the feeling in the former having been dull, and in the latter quiet; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,019 bales.
Wheat	26,148 cwts.
Linseed	4,377 "
Gingelly	7,209 "
Poppyseed	599 "
Castorseed	764 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Badsworth (s) ready for loading, has been berthed, and has engaged a full cargo for Dunkirk, at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. Business has also been done for Liverpool, for this month's shipment, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady at the closing rates of yesterday, but with scarcely any business passing either way, and with the usual disinclination for fresh transactions evinced on the afternoon of Council draft day. We quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4¾d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With the exception of a decline 1-16 in Fours for Money, making the price 107 5-16, there has been no movement in this market to-day, rates for the next Settlement at the beginning of next month, and for the February account, having remained at 107 3-16, and 106⅞, respectively; 105¼, nominal being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—With the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 10 each in Oriental and Swadeshi, at our several quotations, this market has been unchanged to-day, and quiet in tone.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dholleras.....	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs Shirtings	4-7
8¼ " "	5-8
40s Mule Twist.....	0 8¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. "	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106¼
Bar Silver	44

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 5th December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.....	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 21,63,156-2-7	43,66,440	8	8
Public Deposits at Branches " 22,03,284-6-1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches..	2,57,58,555	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	1,46,033	6	11
Sundries.....	4,10,237	15	7
Total Rs....	3,70,81,267	7	2

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	51,72,212	13	3
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	11	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities.....	63,28,177	6	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	20,11,283	1	3
Bills discounted and purchased	59,11,941	10	11
Balances with other Banks	10,18,223	14	2
Bullion	14,307	0	7
Dead stock.....	3,02,981	4	4
Stamps	11,703	1	1
Sundries	23,712	9	9
	2,19,37,107	11	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.....	1,51,44,159	11	10
Rs..	3,70,81,267	7	2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th December, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,51,793	7,15,864	4,205	8,71,862
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	..	..	8,70,634
Increase				Rs. 1,228.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 15.

10 p.m.	73·3

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACWORTH—December 13, at 53, Chowringee, the wife of A. O Acworth, of a daughter.
BIRCH—December 7, at Kohat, the wife of Captain F H J Birch, R A, of a daughter.
BOSCOLO—December 12, at Bellevue Villa, Calcutta, the wife of A Boscolo, Esq., of a son.
ROBINSON—December 7, at "Woodlands," Mussoorie, the wife of Mr J A Robinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

KEELAN—December 11, at Assansole, Mary Dorothy, the beloved wife of Thomas Keelan, of the New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ld.
MACFARLANE—December 10, at Vythery, S Wynaad, suddenly, of convulsions, Catherine Balfour (Katie), the dearly loved daughter of W F and D Macfarlane, aged 3 years and 12 days.
RODE—December 11, at the Presidency General Hospital, of heart disease, John Henry Rode, Commander, I G S N Co.'s Service, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

INDIA has a very real interest in hoping—even in spite of considerable misgivings—that the Secretary of State for War is justified in pronouncing recent criticism on the condition of the British Army at Home, to be overdrawn. That army forms the reserve to which we in India look for reinforcements in times of stress or danger, and the assurance given by Mr. Stanhope that its strength is now greater than it has ever been in the past, cannot be more welcome in England than it is in this country. But if this assurance be something more than an expression of official optimism, why does Mr. Stanhope content himself with describing the dark and bodeful picture presented by "Vetus" and Mr. Arnold Forster as "overdrawn." Another and a shorter word would be more appropriate if the shield which the angry critics declare to be black as Erebus is effulgently white. Mr. Arnold Forster maintains that the official view that the country possesses, in addition to the troops in India, two Army Corps fully equipped and prepared in every respect to take the field on foreign service, is an unhappy delusion. Far from having two Army Corps ready for active service he affirms that there is not one. Each of the first two Corps is supposed to have a certain number of battalions from 800 to 1,100 strong. Take the first battalion in the First Army Corps; it has 914 men of whom more than one-half, 493 men, are unfit for foreign service, and are disqualified by the rules from being sent to India, either from being under age or some other cause. Considerably more than half the battalion are under one year's service, and nearly two hundred are "specially enlisted," that is to say, children who are below the low standard which is supposed to be the minimum. This battalion instead of being able to embark for India 1,040 men, would only furnish 266, leaving behind 648, who swell the returns of what are supposed to be effective soldiers. Another battalion of the First Corps, numbering 1,040 men, was required to furnish a draft of 200 men for India. It could not meet the demand, and the draft was reduced to 180. Eight hundred and twenty men in the battalion are disqualified for Indian service, 440 of them being "special enlistments," mere boys. These instances are, says Mr. Arnold Forster, typical of the rest; an abundance of information to the same effect is in a paper marked "private and confidential" so that the British taxpayer may not see it.

The contention of the Secretary of State for War that the recruits though young are of excellent material, is challenged by Mr. Forster, who quotes the statistics to show that more than half the recruits are even officially admitted to be eighteen or under, while it is a well-known fact that recruits overstate their age. The facts observed during the late manœuvres, proved, he contends, that the men even without their packs could not march ten miles a day. For one thing, marching is no part of the routine at Aldershot; the regiments are not taught or trained to march. He alleges that in several regiments the men having only their rifles to carry were so knocked up at the end of a ten-miles march that their officers in many cases carried a couple of rifles each, so that the soldiers should not fall out. In twelve days one division of 5,000 men had 1,231 on the sick list. Mr. Forster might have added point to this little detail by recalling Sir W. Havelock Allen's account of the march of one of his father's regiments of old soldiers during the Mutiny, when they covered some 37 miles under a blazing Indian sun and, almost foodless, and before the close of the day charged home upon the outnumbering enemy, and put him to utter rout. The narrator recounting this episode in 1875, expressed his doubts whether any soldiers under thirty years of age could be counted on for so sustained and prodigious a display of physical and moral endurance. It must be confessed even by those who do not concur in Mr. Forster's sweeping condemnation of our present military arrangements, that such an effort could not be demanded from regiments composed of youths scarcely out of their teens. The answer is that it has never been contemplated that raw recruits should be sent at once into the field. Soldiers who are under age are debarred by the rules from serving in India, even in the piping times of peace. If war broke out the young soldiers would stay at home and their place in the first line would be taken by the men of the Reserve. Mr. Forster gives himself away when he asks of confidently: "Was ever such a system heard of as of ours, in which the Reserve is the first line, and the first line is relied upon, if ever it become capable of taking the field at all to ultimately become the Reserve?" To which it must be replied: Such a system has been heard of; it is that on which all the short time modern armies are based; the active army in Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and to a certain extent in Russia is largely composed of men of less than two years' service, who would not be sent into the field at once; their places in the ranks would be taken by the men of the First Reserve, and they would take the place of these latter in the Reserve until their training was completed. All short service armies are subject to this inconvenience, if it be one. But great and unexpected things have been done by armies so constituted.

The blot on our military system seems to be that while our army is largely composed of very young soldiers—children if Mr. Forster prefers the word—and in this respect at all events is very much on a par with the modern continental armies, it is expected to provide for contingencies which do not distract the latter from their sole and simple duty—that of being ready at call to march to their own frontier, to defend it against invasion by some near neighbour. The continental regiments are not on the roster for service at the other side of the world; they are not called upon at a moment's notice to furnish drafts of men of regulation age to proceed to furthest Asia for a relatively long term of duty. The French found it very difficult to draw on their short time army for even a couple of campaigns in Tonquin; M. Ferry was driven from office and public life for making the attempt. A Colonial army enlisted for a long period for special service in the East has been projected, and some steps have been taken with that view. In India opinion is fast ripening on this subject. The Home Army as at present constituted is in no condition to stand the strain which may at any time be applied if the necessity of providing immediate reinforcements in the North-West Frontier should arise. It can not be supposed that the War Office in London would denude England of its Reserve to meet a danger that would seem at such a distance to be very remote. The reserve on which alone it will be safe for the Government of India to rely must be at hand, and not six thousand miles away when the need for it may become apparent. The only way to provide such a reserve in India at a cost which would not be beyond the financial resources of the country is to organise a European Army for service in this country composed of men enlisted for a long period. The East India Company found no difficulty in enlisting men for a force, which proved invaluable in the day and hour of danger. The prospect of a military career in the East would still have irresistible attractions for the class of men who formed the back-bone of John Company's Army. Such a force would be far less costly than the present system of subsidising of short time troops to come out for short spells of duty while their Reserves are six thousand miles distant.

MR. SPRING'S recent letter on the Government Resolution on the purchase of stores and ironwork manufactured in India has elicited from "A Manufacturing Engineer" a reply which should not pass unnoticed. The anonymous writer is as cordial as we ourselves have been in acknowledging the excellent disposition towards Indian manufacturing industries which has been shown by the capable engineer of the East Coast Railway; but he shows how very little need there was for Mr. Spring's advice to Indian iron-founders to "hasten slowly" when Government are putting such effectual restrictions upon their advance. He asks "why in the name of all that is reasonable should Indian firms be considered less capable to-day of carrying through work which they supplied with satisfaction to Government in years past, and would have continued to supply but for the interference of the India Office? As a matter of fact the contrary is the case, for the workshops of the former devoted to this industry are at the present moment better equipped, and the supply of skilled labour is larger than at any previous period." Mr. Spring, we suppose, would be ready to confirm this view, for he has spoken of the uniform satisfaction which has been given him by the work turned out for him by one well-known Indian firm. What more, then, does he want? Give him as assuring a system of testing and inspecting as the India Office is able to supply at home, and he would apparently be as content to buy in India as in England. Now we believe there are not a few people in India who, if they told all that they know, would hesitate to speak with Mr. Spring's unreserved confidence of the inspecting system that is carried on under the India Office Stores Department. Inspection is in some directions greatly overdone; in others it is lax and inefficient, and the record is not wanting in instances of the shortcomings of the home manufacturer having to be made up by despised Indian firms. As the *Pioneer* correspondent says, "the quality of iron and steel which has passed the prescribed Government tests in England is not always beyond reproach, for instances are on record where the local markets have been called upon successfully to replace condemned materials sent out by the India Office." Obviously then it is only an imperfect assurance which is conveyed by the much-vaunted system of inspection that is carried out at home, and when that is once admitted the reasons for Mr Spring's limitations upon his confidence in Indian work must disappear. Now that hydraulic testing apparatus is being brought within reach we are coming within measurable distance of a method of testing and of inspection which for all practical purposes should be not less satisfactory than that to which Sir Alexander Rendell gives his *cachet*. "Manufacturing Engineer" very naturally reseuts the narrow limitations within which the Government of India list confines the Indian manufacturers. This is the more absurd since Indian establishments have already, as we showed the other day, turned out with perfect success work of a much more ambitious kind than will be entrusted to them so long as the list is allowed to retain its present character. But broad interpretation may do much to cure the narrowness of regulations, which, taken as they stand, seem designed to keep from Indian factories all the work that is worth having, giving the Indian manufacturers the scraps from a table at which their English competitors are being feasted liberally. We must trust largely to the practical exigencies of the public service to work a cure. When work is wanted to be done quickly ways and means will be found for getting it done in India, despite the limitations of a list which in a time of emergency no one would take too seriously.

IN the rushes which immediately follow the discovery of gold and precious stones—in whatever country it may be—it is, of course, only the few who succeed, and the capital of the many is swallowed up in demonstrating where exactly gold does not lie. Meantime the other resources of the newly-opened land are lost sight of, and many an opportunity of acquiring profit is let slip. Such is the case at the present moment in Central South Africa. Vast quantities of provisions are now being sent from America into the territory where the search for precious minerals is progressing, all of which provisions might readily be produced in the country actually traversed. It is in the knowledge of this that Mr. James A. Nicolls, F.R.G.S., has been giving the people at home the benefit of his experiences in N'gamiland, which is in the sphere of the British Protectorate and north of Bechuanaland. Though Bechuanaland is in want of water, the river Molapo runs through it, and would readily lend itself to irrigation. The territory might without much cost be sufficiently irrigated for grazing purposes, while the country to the north is well-watered and well-wooded, highly suitable both for agriculture and cattle. The Kalahari desert is above it, but it is a desert only in name. There is no actual running water, but an abundance is to be had for the digging, and vegetation is as good in it as in any other portion of the country. The Botletle river running to N'gami lake has a great volume the whole year through, yet its banks are unpopulated. This land is pronounced most suitable for Europeans, the surrounding country being magnificent, water plentiful, temperature moderate, and the climate healthy. Ranching, it is urged, is not merely desirable, but urgently needed and on a large scale. Wagon-loads of American meats are continually passing through this very country for the supply of the forces of the British South Africa Company, and this where there is grazing ground for cattle many times more than would supply a sufficiency of fresh instead of tinned meat. Mr. Nicolls with other capitalists has just started ranching there with every prospect of success. The native cattle are said to be very leggy, with enormous horns, but crossed with Cape cattle, or the small Kerry breed, they make good useful animals. Experiments are to be made with ostrich farming. Any number of wild ostriches are still to be found, and it is not anticipated there will be any difficulty in getting young birds. As present everything is taken up from the Cape, which is thirteen hundred miles distant; but when Walvisch Bay is opened up it will be the outlet, being only six hundred miles from the Lake. Altogether this seems the promised land for many years to come at any rate, and the only wonder is that "General" Booth did not enquire into it with a view to establishing his colonial scheme there rather than in New Zealand. It is satisfactory to know that here will shortly be found a new outlet, not only for profitable emigration from England, but, perhaps, also from India.

THE Turkish Consul General in Bombay has favoured us with a copy of the regulations of the Commercial Museum, which we announced some months ago was about to be established in Constantinople, and which has since commenced operations. The museum, which seems to be founded on the lines of the trade museums in Germany, is under the patronage of the Minister of Commerce, and its purpose is to attract attention to, and make known throughout the Ottoman Empire and in foreign countries the different kinds of handmade and machine goods of the Empire and Turkish products generally. It will consist of two sections, one of which will comprise samples of every kind of raw material produced in the Empire, and of Turkish manufactures and products generally, while the other will comprise samples of foreign manufacture and other foreign articles of consumption. Bombay-made piece-goods, which, we hear, are being pushed upon the markets in Asiatic Turkey just now, will, no doubt, be represented there in due course, and Bombay manufacturers who look to that part of the world for an outlet for their goods may be glad to know that a special bureau of commercial information will be established in connection with the museum, which will be as willing, we suppose, to receive as to give information relating to the cost of the products and manufactures of this part of the world. The directors of the institution will also undertake the sale of goods from the samples exhibited there. The experiment, whatever its practical value may prove to be, is an interesting token of the new activity that has set in in Turkey of late. The financial condition of the Empire, though recovery must necessarily be slow, shows marked improvement, and if we may believe an experienced statesman holding a high position in western diplomacy, who has lately communicated his views to M. Blowitz, the general look of things in Turkey is much more encouraging than it has been at any time since the war. "The Ottoman Empire," says this informant, "is much stronger since its so-called mutilation—that is to say, since it has become bounded in Europe by a group of small States interested in its existence, and even in its being strong." Commercial museums may not count for much amongst the signs of a nation's strength, but the establishment of an institution such as that which we have described may count amongst the tokens of a new activity in Turkey, and if it should prove to be the beginning of her commercial prosperity her neighbours will have no reason to look upon it otherwise than with satisfaction.

IN another part of to-day's issue we publish the balance-sheet of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, showing the situation to the 31st October, 1891. It will be seen that the operations of the Bank are set out in detail, and the *Revue Economique et Financiere*, in calling attention to the new form of the balance-sheet, describes it as one which will enable everyone to master the figures. "In adopting henceforth this new form for its balance-sheets, the Comptoir National takes another step in the path on which it set out at the beginning, and it does wisely. Where there is nothing to conceal, why publish summary balance-sheets, which the public, and even experts, often find it difficult to compr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THEATRICAL DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Court has granted Miss Florence St. John, the actress, a decree of judicial separation on the ground of the admitted adultery of her husband.

FURTHER RIOTS IN IRELAND.

An attack was made yesterday by the Parnellites on the members atttending a National Federation meeting at Ennis. Serious rioting ensued. Mr. Dillon was severely assaulted and was badly cut about the face.

THE DISCUSSION ON ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The *Times* publishes the first of a series of letters from General Sir John Adye dealing with the War Office administration, the duties of the army, recruiting and foreign reliefs.

General Adye advocates the adoption of the proposals recommended by the Hartington Commission.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A Royal Warrant is gazetted granting to Indian Medical Officers the same military ranks as officers of the Army Medical Staff.

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.

His Majesty the Czar has received a Nihilist proclamation demanding the establishment of a Russian Parliament.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 15.

The steamship Assam left here to-day at 1 p.m. for Bombay, with the English mails of the 4th inst.

The steamship Massilia also left at the same time for Colombo and Australia.

LIEUTENANT FISHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

Lieutenant Fisher is not making much progress, and is rather weak. He is still in an unconscious state. His father, Colonel Fisher, who is now in Poona, came from Madras a few days ago.

THE POONA TEAM FOR THE MADRAS REGATTA.

The crew, which are to represent Poona at the forthcoming Regatta at Madras, left to-day. The Regatta will be held there on the 19th instant.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission did not meet to-day as they are making arrangements as to what steps they should take first. It is not likely to proceed with the work until after the Christmas holidays. Papers in connection with the enquiry upon which the Commission has entered are voluminous, they have been distributed among the members, and it will take some time to go through them. Witnesses will probably include all collectors, judges, and subordinate judges in districts, where the Act is in force, and special judges under the Act, so that the convenience of all these gentlemen will have to be consulted in addition to taking evidence of these officials. The Commission will probably visit several villages so as to ascertain, on the spot, exactly how matters stand. Mr. Porter, C. S., secretary, will attend office daily at the Council Hall, till the Commission sits properly.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Nothing new has transpired during Mr. Jacob's trial to-day. Mr. Cheetham, of Messrs. Kilburn and Co.'s, examination was continued, and after him the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal and other officials of the Bank were examined as to the transfer and detailed payment of the Nizam's twenty-three lakhs. The Court rose early to-day, being mail-day.

SAD DEATH OF MR. F. C. HARVEY.

A serious accident, involving the death of Mr F. C. Harvey, son of the late Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, has been reported from Jalpaiguri, where he was Assistant Conservator of Forests. While engaged in making over a portion of the forests to Messrs. Shillingford, who had contracted to cut down sleepers for the Duars Railway, report reached the camp that a rogue elephant was about, and with the Shillingford brothers he went into the jungle to shoot it. The party separated and one of the Shillingfords hearing something moving in the jungle fired into it. Hearing a scream he rushed forward, only to find that he had shot Mr. Harvey in the thigh. The wound was serious, and, although medical assistance was promptly obtained from the neighbourhood, Mr. Harvey died from hæmorrhage.

THE MADRAS CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The official crop report states that rain has fallen in several districts and has improved the prospects there, but no rain has fallen during the past four weeks in four of the northern districts and only a light rainfall in North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore. In many parts of these districts dry crops are withered or withering. In Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur dry sowings up to November are 768,000 acres deficient, and there is no further hope of rain. Cattle are suffering severely in Bellary and Anantapur.

LORD WENLOCK AND THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

His Excellency the Governor and the Maharaja of Mysore exchanged visits to-day.

THE MADRAS DEATH-RATE.

The Madras death-rate is 77.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO LORD WENLOCK.

Mr. Carr, acting Private Secretary to the Governor, has been ordered to proceed home on account of his illness.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

I have received many letters from the United States in answer to its question about American feeling towards England. In addition to the one published a fortnight ago I select the following two. If the writer of the first letter represents any considerable number of Americans, then the United States must be a very difficult country to govern. As a humble believer in Democracy, I submit that its two greatest foes are ignorance and prejudice. Here is the letter:

"I am an American. I love Shakespeare, Milton, Cromwell, John Bright, and the whole-hearted Lancashire operatives. I hate a treacherous, truculent, perfidious Englishman like Salisbury, who encourages the Canadian seal pirates to rob us; who promised to protect our seals, and then denies having so promised; who imposes on us when we are defenceless, and knuckles to us when we get a little better prepared to defend ourselves. I hope, after the termination of the *modus vivendi*, Ben Harrison will capture and condemn every vessel which takes seals in our domains in the North Pacific and Behring Sea. We have got to fight sometimes, or be eternally domineered over, and we might as well have it out.

"I hate Roebuck and Laird, who told lies on the floor of Parliament to injure us in the hour of our dire necessity. I despise the typical offensive overbearing Englishman, who is more insulting than a jew or a negro. But of all the mean low-down people on the face of the earth I think the American Anglomaniac the most despicable.

"Ask any loyal American who was in London during the Civil War how he was treated. How does the case of the 'Morning Light'-strike you? Everybody was below asleep but one man, who, to pass the time, caught a few fish with hook and line for dinner. While he was catching them the vessel, unbeknown to him, drifted across the three-mile limit, and was confiscated by the great and glorious British Empire!

"Is there any people that loves Englishmen? Australians like Englishmen even less than do the Americans.

"You need not mind about money being monarch in America. We have not yet descended to the English level, and I sorter think the working men of my country are able to paddle their own canoe.

"I like Russia. She has always been our friend. I don't believe Russian prisoners fare worse than English or American prisoners, or that they suffer more injustice. What I have written may be ill-natured, but I don't think you can question its being true."

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One has never, perhaps, seen any revelation of ignorance and prejudice quite so complete as this. Not that it can be taken as a fair specimen of average American opinion, even in the lower classes. But, perhaps, there are a good many who think (!) more or less in the same way. One asks, in bewilderment, how these people arrive at their idea of Englishmen. This writer says that the typical Englishman is offensive, overbearing, and more insulting than a Jew. Well, how many Englishmen does he know? In what way has he found them offensive? How are they overbearing? And how have they insulted him? Moreover, is it fair to say "more insulting than a Jew"? The Jewish gentleman behaves as such, and insults nobody. The Jew who is not a gentleman lacks, it is true, certain of the finer qualities, but he shares this defect with the American who is not a gentleman, and the Englishman who is not a gentleman. This writer is, as I read his letter, a man who fought for the North in the Civil War. He has never forgotten the bitterness which was then roused by the English sympathy for the South. There certainly was a very large and influential Southern party in this country; but, you see, there was a stronger Northern party; and though it seemed as if the upper classes here were Southern, those who were for the North carried the day and kept the country neutral. This bitterness rankles still in the breast of the writer. Next, he takes his facts, as he takes his politics, from a party paper—witness his reference to the Behring Sea dispute. There can be no "other side" for such a man, no other point of view. Finally, his intelligent reference to Russia stamps the man. We ought to thank him for showing the prejudice of one kind of American citizen.

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Let us turn to another kind. I select this letter as another specimen:

"The general sentiment of native Americans is not hostile or unfriendly to the Mother Country. It is the hatred and bitterness of the Irish, a strong political element in this country and a discontented race all over the world wherever found; and an expression of sympathy with this feeling on the part of the Yankee politician as a bid for the Irish vote, and the publicity given to it through the press that makes it appear like a national animosity.

"As regards the McKinley tariff, McKinley tried to make it appear that his Tariff Bill would exclude English manufactures from this country—and, in fact, it is designed to bring about such a result—to the protection and cultivation of American productions. He is believed to have Presidential aspirations, and is working for popularity and political preferment from the manufacturers and protected classes, which has so far not developed. The working man is beginning to see that the tariff is a tax *upon him*.

"Besides, the operations of the Bill were in direct conflict with the World's Fair. If England is shut out from the American market by this McKinley Bill, the exhibition of her wares here would be superfluous, and avail nothing by needless expense."

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The Irish vote wanted for the party! Therefore the British nation, between whom and the United States there is amity, must be vilified and calumniated at every election. Observe that the United States are absolutely alone in this respect. In no other country do the public men abuse any other country as the American politicians abuse and misrepresent Great Britain before every election. If we were to abuse France in such a manner, or France were so to abuse Germany, war would be inevitable. The rifles would go off of their own accord. But if one expostulates with Americans, they say that it is inevitable on account of the Irish vote. Well, from glass houses one must not throw stones. We do not make abuse of the United States a part of our political pragramme, but we do very nearly as bad. Heaven gave the world the only government that is durable and tolerable—that of the people by themselves for themselves. Then comes the devil and invents government of the people by themselves for party—Tory, Radical, Conservative, Liberal, Republican, Democratic. Succeeding beyond his hopes, the devil next persuades the people that no other form of government is possible. We must, he says, have party. That is to say, we must insist, at any price, on certain men having place. I do not know how far this is essential in America, but here, for certain, the thing is by no means necessary. So, by the very machinery that Freedom has given us, Freedom is destroyed. So, by the very forms and institutions of democracy, is oligarchy created. So the representation of the people becomes the nomination of henchmen sworn to keep in place half-a-dozen men.

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The story of Job é Cinere Extractus is old, but let me tell it again for a reason. In the days of the good but pig-headed KingCharles I., a certain working man in London, going to remove an ash-heap in his wheelbarrow, found in the ashes a newly-born child still breathing. He carried it to a good woman hard by, who washed and suckled it. A fine well-formed child it was, and at first it promised to thrive. They took it without any delay to the parish church and had it christened. The rector, a scholar, not without a sense of humour, named the child Job é Cinere Extractus—Job-drawn-out-of-the-ashes. But unfortunately little Job died three weeks later. That is the old story. The new is much the same. History repeats itself, but with variations. Here there is no christening. Last week a newly-born child was found lying covered up in an ash-heap, still breathing. They took it to a hospital, but it only lived a few hours. Unhappily the story does not end at this point, for the mother has been found. The mother! She is seventeen. And she is to be tried for the murder of her child. It is George Eliot's story of Hetty over again—the most pathetic, the most tragic, the most natural story ever written. Observe, as the crowning proof of the genius shown in that story, that no one has ever dared to tell it again. The poor young mother, mad with shame and terror—the child—the cause and accusation of her shame . . . the temptation . . . Oh, what a story—what a story it is!

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All great stories are common stories. They turn upon the passions and the temptations of our common humanity. It is, perhaps, a test of genius that it is able to deal with the homespun, the homely natural temptations, weakness, and inclinations in us. I came upon a story of the *Adam Bede* kind once when serving upon a grand jury. I wonder if one may tell the story? It is true. It is pitiful. It is incredible. Yet it is true. The case brought before us was briefly this. There was a girl—a young girl of seventeen—described, for we did not see her, as a little slip of a girl. She was a servant in the most dismal part of all London. Her mistress had not the least suspicion of what was going to happen; but one morning, a cold December morning, this girl rose at four, dressed, and crept down-stairs—opened the door and went out. Her idea, I think, was to get to the lodging of her sister, about two miles away. She had to stay awhile. On the doorstep her child was born. Then—I said it was incredible, but it was sworn in the evidence—she crawled away to her sister's lodging, where she was found in the evening lying at the point of death. But she recovered. The child, however, was found dead. And she was arrested. Happily for her, the medical evidence was uncertain. That is to say, the doctor could not say for certain whether the child was born dead or not. Then the grand jury rose to the occasion and illustrated the usefulness of a grand jury, for they threw out the bill. They refused to let that girl go up to be tried. They set her free. And next day the man who had done the mischief sent round his mother, or the girl's mother, to express his most humble thanks to the gentlemen of the jury for their goodness, and to tell them that he was going to marry the girl immediately. I hope they have gone somewhere far away, where the thing can never be cast in her teeth, and where that dark and cold December morning has by this time been forgotten. When this message was conveyed to the grand jury there was silence while a man might count twenty, and I heard a sound as of sniffing. Then the chairman said, "Gentlemen, we will now go on to the next case." And the pawnbroker's assistant stepped briskly into the box to give evidence.

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On hypnotism one cannot choose but speak. It is in the air. It is everywhere. Men and women are performing strange tricks at theatres for all the world to see. Chosen committees of medical men—who know no more of the subject for the most part than other men—stand by and look on. Miracles are reported from private houses. Marvels and miracles are whispered about at tea-tables. The old talk of an hypnotic anæsthetic is revived. In fact, we are going in for a revival of the old mesmeric-magnetic business which ran through the world forty or fifty years ago and forty or fifty years before that. One remarks about it for the two previous visitations—that everybody was attracted by it; that everybody talked about it; and that every body dropped it after awhile, either afraid of the unknown power or suspicious of imposture. I have read a great deal that has been written and published concerning the former outbreaks of hypnotism, and I have long since come to the conclusion that there is an unknown force which deserves to be taken out of the hands of ignorant people, and to be made the subject of continual experiment and investigation by men learned in the brain. When ignorant people strike it accidentally, or acquire some skill in its exercise by training, they are witches, sorcerers, and necromancers; like the magician of the Middle Ages—they can turn a winter field into a summer palace; they can make you believe all they please. They used to be hanged and burned. Historians speak of them as impostors. Not so. They are adepts, more or less, in the great and real magnetic art. Partly, no doubt, they were impostors or conjurers.

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Years ago, conversing with one who was in a small way both conjurer and mesmerist, I suggested that a man who was both to a highly skilled degree might persuade the world of everything. To this he agreed. I made a note of the idea and afterwards wrote a novel, whose hero was mesmerist, conjurer, and impostor. The power explains a vast number of the so-called miracles of the Middle Ages. They were ages of faith; a little of the mesmeric power—which a man might have without ever knowing it—went a long way. Moreover, it explains the miracle of oratory, of persuasion in writing or in speech: its possession is genius. One man speaks with all the force he can command. The people yawn and are unmoved. Another says exactly the same words, and the people laugh and cry. You may see the thing any day at a Salvation Army meeting, where every speaker says the same thing, but one man fails while another succeeds. The mesmeric force is everywhere. The poet, the actor, the dramatist, the novelist—who succeeds—has it. They call it genius, but it is the same mysterious power which makes a witch the terror of the village; which helps the performer on the stage to do with his subjects what he pleases. Suppose the scientific examination of this force to enable the whole world to possess it and to use it. Heavens! We should then be all poets, musicians, actors, orators. We should destroy pain—not disease—when we pleased, and as long as we pleased. Fancy going off into mesmeric sleep when the toothache begins! We should command matter and remove mountains and—nay, one must stop. The imagination must be restrained. One thing, however, we may note. We should command in others, and be so ruled in ourselves, the exercise of love and charity, peace and goodwill, towards each other and all the world. Courage, my brothers! a splendid time is coming.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of December 4th, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday. The Assam, which communicated with the Massilia, for Australia, and the Sutlej, for Calcutta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr and Mrs H S Symons and infant, Mr F S Bone, Mr Swan, Mr and Mrs Simpson, Mr Fakesrulla, Mr Chular, Mrs Park and two children, Miss Pall, Miss Holland, Mr Henderson, Mr R M Meyer, Mr F A Lecte, Mr H Edie, Rev A C Pearson, Miss S Campbell, Mr E Hulton, the Hon G A Lascelles, Mr H S K Lee, Mr O Z M Napier, Mr W F D Fisher, Mr J C Tulloch, Miss M L Hayes, Mr Macarthur, Mr Garrett, Surgo Major Drew, Mr Macnamara, Mrs Nash, Mr G Cuffe, Mr R Ward, Miss Hartman, and Miss E S Rigby.

From Naples: Mr A Reid, Mr Parsons, Mr Wright, and Mr F C Fenton.

From Ismailia: Sir Henry Halford.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Miss Hilton and nurse, Mr. Marc Neugens, Mr. and Mrs. Tuite and child, Mr. P. Downes, Capt. G. W. B. Swiney, Mr. W. Lawrence, Messrs. T. and J. Robinson, Mr. D. Sorabjee, Mr. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell and maid, Mr. J. A. Heaton, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Hosking, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Penfield, Mr. B. Patel, Mr. B. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. S. Biddulph, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. Wahrmann and servant, Mr. Catchpole, and Mr. Sharp.

Field flasks of aluminium, instead of the ordinary glass flasks, are being tried in the German army. A correspondent at Berlin says that should they answer, the whole army will be equipped with them. The metal flasks weigh only 150 grammes, while the glass ones weigh 500. The former are also much more durable.

The appointment of Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which became vacant on the 5th instant by the resignation of Mr. James Craik, has not been filled up yet. It was known six months ago that Mr. Craik would not return from furlough, on which he left on the 5th December last year, and that he had been appointed Deputy Administrator-General of the Central Argentine Railway at Rosario, in South America; yet Mr. W. M. Stewart, the next senior officer to Mr. Craik, is still shown as acting Traffic Manager, and has not been confirmed, as was expected.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. MIRZAPORE.

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances under which the s. s. Mirzapore came into collision with the bull-nose of the Victoria Dock, on the night of November 30, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, President; Commander Straeten of H. M. S. Brisk and Captain Whitehead, of the s. s. Bagdad, assessors; and Captain J. W. Livingstone of the s. s. Pemba, and Captain Mathias of the s. s. Sallamut, additional assessors, appointed by the Court. Mr. Smith of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson prosecuted for the Crown, Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of the Port Trustees, while Mr. Crawford of Messrs Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, represented the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Harvie, the pilot, who desired to give a further explanation to the Court was recalled, and said:—I wish to state with reference to the port anchor hanging at the hawse, that there is a departmental order to the effect that vessels entering or leaving the dock which have to use their anchors, and have no time to arrange as above, should leave them hanging stock awash. Anchors in all cases are to be kept ready for immediate use; and vessels fitted to let go stock and fluke from the rail, the anchor should be kept ready in that position, and if considered necessary a few fathoms of slack chain can be paid out to prevent accidents to the windlass.

Mr. Crawford: That is a departmental order not published, I believe?—It is not published. It is for the direction of pilots.

The President: At the order "slow astern," Did you notice what the telegraph indicator pointed to as you were approaching the pier head?—It pointed to "slow astern."

At what time on the following morning did you present your certificate to the Captain for signature?—At 8 o'clock. I went on board the ship at half-past six on the morning of the 1st, and asked if the Captain was up. Some told me they did not know, others thought he was asleep. I waited a little after seven o'clock and saw the chief officer who told me the Captain was up. I went to the Captain's cabin and was told by the Captain's servant the Captain had gone for his bath. I waited till it was nearly 8 o'clock and again went to the Captain's cabin and found the Captain and presented the report. The Captain asked me what the paper was, and I told him it was a paper with reference to the accident the previous night. The Captain took the paper and looked at it. Handing me back the paper he said, "I must see the superintendent." The Captain had an interview with the superintendent on the main deck. When the superintendent had taken his leave, the Captain said: "Now pilot I will look at your report." I pointed out what was in my opinion the cause of the accident, and he said: "That is my opinion exactly; the engines would not move." The anchors, I told him, would not go. Was not that the case? He said, "yes; that was the case." I then asked him to look at the footnote of the accident on the report, and if he concurred with the above entries, to draw a dash with his pen between the words "do and concur" and between "are and correct." The Captain did so and signed it. I thanked him and then left.

The President to Mr. Graham, the chief engineer: Did you know at what time the ship was to be docked? At 7-46 that evening I was told to hold myself in readiness for docking the ship. I did not think the ship might be docked before eleven o'clock. I told the second engineer to hold himself in readiness to go into dock. I did not give any orders to be called. It was my duty to be at my station when the ship was entering the dock. I did not think I should go to sleep. I thought I should hear the telegraph where I was. It is customary to send down to me to know the engines are ready. It is more customary for me to report the engines are ready.

The President to Captain Harvey: When the pilot requested the anchor to be left at the hawse pipe did you inform him the anchor was liable to hang in that position? No, because I did not think it was necessary as the pilot was constantly taking it in and out on board ship. I was on the other side of the bridge when the order "slow astern" to check the way off the pier head was given, and I did not notice the indicator of the telegraph. I wish to say I was up all the night of Nov. 30, and had not asked questions about the anchor before I signed the pilot's report.

The Court retired for a short time, and on returning, the President said: The Court considers it necessary to frame a charge against the chief engineer.

Mr. Graham, the chief engineer, was then charged with neglect of duty in falling asleep on deck whilst he should have been on duty.

Mr. Graham, in defence, said:—The only defence I have got to make is that I was not called. I am not in the habit of being away from duty, and I have never acted in this way before. I wish to call the Captain and some of the officers of the ship.

Raymond Harvey, master of the s. s. Mirzapore, was called, and said:—I have sailed with Mr. Graham, the chief engineer, for two years and a half. I had no previous knowledge of him. He is a very old chief engineer in the service. He has been chief engineer on board the s. s. Mirzapore, and I always found him a trustworthy and good engineer conscientiously performing his duty. I have never known him to be absent from his post at any time. He is entirely steady and sober. I think no official notice was given to him as to the time he should be on duty as we were lying under steam waiting to go in dock. On the morning of December 1, the chief engineer brought all his papers ready to me.

Mr. John Lang, called on behalf of Mr. Graham, said:—During the whole time Mr. Graham has been chief engineer on the s. s. Mirzapore I was second engineer. During that time I have found Mr. Graham to be strictly conscientious in the performance of his duties, and always sober and diligent. He would have come immediately on this occasion if he had been sent for.

Mr. Thomas Wickenden, recalled on behalf of the chief engineer, said:—During the year and a half I have been on board the s. s. Mirzapore, I believe, Mr. Graham was thoroughly conscientious in his duty. I believe he reported the engines ready at about seven o'clock that evening. I have never known him to shirk his duty or to be slack.

Mr. Crawford addressing the Court said there were one or two points to which he would like to draw the Court's attention in justice to the P. & O. Company, and in doing so it would be necessary to make some remarks upon the pilot. The object of this enquiry was to ascertain the cause of the accident. He would suggest to the Court that it was pretty clear upon the evidence that the cause of the accident was a miscalculation or an error in judgment on the part of the pilot in regard to his pace at which he was bringing in his ship and the distance from the dock wall. He thought there was reason for supposing that the latter may have been attributed to the new electric light just put up on the dock-head. The Court had agreed on all hands to the position of the ship when moored off the dock channel. The distance of that was ascertained almost exactly which was over nine-tenths of a mile, which was practically close upon a mile. The next point which he (Mr. Crawford) would draw the Court's attention to was that the ship got in motion from that position apparently at 9-7 p.m., as could be seen from the engines stand by book.

Mr. Nicholson interrupted and said he represented the Port Trustees, but if Mr. Crawford spoke about the conduct of the pilot instead of addressing the Court upon the cause of the accident, he would like to make his remarks.

Mr. Crawford replied he had no doubt if the Port Trustees were not to blame they would be too glad to have the matter brought to light. But he wished to exonerate the P. and O. Company from any blame in regard to the working of the ship where the pilot seemed to place it. After Mr. Crawford referred to the various orders given to the engine-room, and the time of receiving them, he went on to say that between 9-7 and 9-16, an interval of ten minutes, the ship got over a distance of very close on a mile, all but the 1,200 feet or three ship's lengths from the wall which was the distance agreed to by the pilot in his evidence. Supposing the ship did a mile in ten minutes that was at the rate of six knots an hour, and he would draw the Court's attention to the interval between 9-7 and 9-16. When the vessel got over nearly four-fifths of a mile in ten minutes notwithstanding she was at times going astern and stopping. This only showed how extremely out the pilot was in his judgment when he told the Court he was taking his ship in at a rate that had at no time exceeded three knots an hour. If was, therefore, perfectly evident the ship must have been at times going at the rate of over six knots an hour when her engines were going astern part of that time and were stopping part of the time. This was an important question for the Court's consideration as it bore upon the pace of the vessel, and were facts that could not be got over. There was the distance and the time occupied in it, and it was only necessary to ask the Court upon those facts to say the pilot was mistaken when he said he was bringing in his ship at the extreme rate of three knots an hour. The question of pace was spoken to by the dock master, who noticed how fast the vessel was approaching the dock-head when she came within the radius of the electric light. The chief officer had also told the Court how he suddenly came upon the dock. Mr. Crawford said he might say that this was probably caused by the steamer being brought in at an altogether injudicious pace. The Court might suggest how that pace could have been moderated, and he might suggest, by having gone astern very much sooner. The steamer was going at a pace somewhere approaching six knots an hour, and that brought the Court to the question of what occurred to the mind of the Captain and the pilot when they found themselves go close to the dock wall. Mr. Crawford ventured to think the pilot was not so sure of the pace, and gave his orders at 9-16 when he was then beginning to get extremely alarmed, and was puzzled by the new electric light. One could easily imagine that the light was puzzling from the brilliant flood of light it cast over the dock and extended over the water. It was a new light, and as Mr. Walke had said was tried as an experiment. The pilot himself could not make out what the new light was, and Mr. Crawford said he thought it made him (the pilot) believe that he was a good deal further off from where he really was. This very likely could have misled the pilot, and may have reasonably accounted for not finding it necessary to moderate the speed so much as others would have done. Mr. Crawford then referred to the interval that occurred between the orders half-speed astern and full astern which was about a minute, as deposed in evidence. The Captain told the Court it was about a minute. It had also been stated that 15 seconds were required for the order from half-speed to full astern, so that probably the real interval for the execution of the order from half to slow astern was somewhere about forty-five seconds. This was an interval which was not a safe one for the pilot to have relied upon presuming it to have occurred. Mr. Crawford asked the Court to accept the evidence of the engineers as to the interval which was entirely reliable as to the orders given, and that the engines did answer the orders as soon as they were telegraphed. It was perfectly impossible to suppose that the delay caused by the engines in carrying out the orders was the cause of the accident as the pilot deposed. Mr. Crawford submitted, even if there was a delay, it could not have prevented the accident from occurring. It was to be remembered that a compulsory pilot was on board who was in charge of the ship and had to work it with the greatest precaution. The other cause of the accident was with regard to the failure in letting go the port anchor. According to pilot bye-laws the pilot was bound to satisfy himself that the anchors were ready to let go. The anchor was no doubt hanging at the hawse pipe. The pilot knew perfectly well that ships come into harbour with anchors that did not run their own weight, they were to be catted and hove out by the steam windlass. As the anchor was not catted it was hardly reasonable for the pilot to suspect that it would have dropped at once. Anchors hanging at the hawse pipe did not invariably, and could not be expected to run their own weight. Mr. Crawford in conclusion submitted that whether the anchor had dropped instantly or not it would not have averted the accident. The orders were carried into effect at once, and the delay spoken to by the pilot was not the cause of the accident by the miscalculation of the distance when the vessel was off the dock entrance; and this error was, no doubt, to be attributed to the deception caused by the new electric light to which the pilot was not accustomed.

The President intimated that judgment would be delivered at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with some interest Mr. Grattan Geary's request for precedence to be given to the notice of motion, regarding the letter from Mr. W. Lee-Warner, on the subject of police charges. I confess it appeared to me that a large portion of the time of the Corporation is being wasted in constant bickerings with Government on the few branches of the Administration in which both are being called upon to make contributions towards the cost of maintaining them. Any one following the discussions which appear in your columns cannot but be struck with the ludicrous aspect of the bargaining spirit displayed by both sides to the compact. In Government letters there is the solemn demand that the Municipality shall contribute, say, Rs. 2,50,501-15-9½, towards Primary Education, while the Corporation may be considered as feeling outraged at being called upon to pay Rs. 50,000 and 2½ pies more than their proper share of the cost. Similarly the Corporation may be taken as demanding from Government Rs. 1,99,999-15-9½ as their share of police charges, while Government may be deemed to be turning up their eyes at the Municipal *zoolum* in asking 7 ans. 2½ pies more than they have a right to. The lookers-on at these hard bargainings between the high contracting parties would be disposed to feel a little contempt for both.

Both the Government and the Corporation ought to be governed by a very much larger spirit of statesmanship than that which is shown in the manner of their approaching such questions. There ought to be no question of joint contributions at all to several single departments of administration. Government and the Municipality, by a joint reference, should determine which departments can be most fitly administered by each, and the whole cost, as well as the responsibility for the efficiency of the administration of that department ought to go together, either to the Government, or to the Municipality.

By losing sight of this principle, and by groping about in a bargaining spirit for the settlement of the relative cost, say, of Primary Education to the State and to the Municipality, both parties to the bargain naturally incline to starve the department, each endeavouring to reduce its share of the cost. Surely the time has come when all this should cease, and when Government should appoint a committee to assign certain branches of the revenue—such, for instance, as the Tobacco and Abkari duties—towards the maintenance of the police, while the Municipality should entirely provide for the Primary Schools, and should receive the whole of the town duties, part of which, we will suppose, are paid over to the State. If the Government and the Municipality avoid a system of divided responsibility, and each takes upon itself the sole responsibility of the department and its administration, both the ratepayers and the subjects of Government will be the better served without any unseemly friction before the eyes of the public.

I would, therefore, suggest to the members of the Corporation who may attend at the special meeting called for Wednesday, the 23rd instant, that they should refuse to accept the responsibility of deciding whether they can effect any modification of the proposed scheme or not, and that they should propose to Government to appoint a commission for the final settlement of all these separate contributions in a large and statesman-like spirit.—Yours, &c.,

RATEPAYER.

DURBAR AT WADHWAN.

A correspondent writes:—A grand durbar was held at Chandravilas Bag, Wadhwan, on Sunday, in honour of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's recovery from a long illness. The Durbar was attended by the Thakore Saheb of Saila, the representatives of the neighbouring and friendly States of Limbdi, Chuda, and others, the State officers, and the leading members of the different sects of the town and district of Wadhwan. The proceedings began with presents in cash and clothes from the friendly princes, *nazars* from the officers and the public, the congratulatory and benedictory verses, composed in different languages by the bards and poets, and ended with a nautch entertainment and *poshak* (gifts) to those who had rendered valuable services to his Highness during his protracted illness, which was of a serious character.

His Highness while at Poona, in September last, contracted malarial fever, which was soon followed by severe colic, and his Highness' case became complicated and serious. Whereupon Dr. Jamnadas Premchand Nanavati, L. M. and S. and J. P. of Bombay, was called to treat his Highness and under his able and careful treatment his Highness began to improve slowly and steadily, and at last entirely became free from the complaints. The signal success of the doctor's treatment has made his name popular in this part of the province.

Lieutenant Fisher has recovered consciousness, and is now progressing very favourably.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 5th December was 355 against 284 and 302 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 47. There were 46 deaths from cholera, against 40 and 46 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 16 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 148 and 38 respectively, against 105 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·7 per mille per annum, against 32·4, the mean of the last five years.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, when Mr. E. B. Carroll presided, there being also present Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. R. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Mulji B. Bhaibhaya, Harkissondass Narotumdass, and A. M. Dharamsi.

DRAWBACKS.

The Committee resolved that sanction should be given to the modification of Clause 3 of the general conditions prescribed by them, under Section 158 (2) of the Act as proposed by the Commissioner. The general conditions as thus modified will read as follows:—"The Standing Committee on the terms of Section 158 (2) Municipal Act, hereby prescribe the following general conditions to be observed in allowance of drawback, and the treatment of properties which are let to two or more persons in separate occupancies, *viz*:—1, Drawbacks shall be granted in every case in which it would have been allowed under the Acts 1872-78, Section 76 (2); 2, drawbacks shall be granted in which the property concerned has remained generally, wholly or partially vacant for more than 30 days, and less than 60 days; 3, all claims for drawback must be submitted, unless with the special sanction of the Commissioner, not less than 30 days, previous to the half-year to which the claim relates. The Commissioner is authorised to give retrospective effect to this Section."

AN IMPORTANT PETITION FROM MATUNGA.

A petition purporting to be from the inhabitants of Matunga and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee was read. The petitioners complained "that the water used for bathing and washing at the Matunga Leper Asylum is conducted to fertile soil belonging to us by the east side of the same building, whereby the whole soil has got wet which will come to your notice on a personal visit to the same. We fear that the air polluted by such water, and the neighbourhood of such unfortunate beings will some day or other attack the persons living in the vicinity of the same building, the workmen in the adjoining field and salt-works which are very near, and those who are obliged to pass by the road dividing the said fields and who will have the lot of using the grain produced in the said fields. The fields must in each summer be burnt, a necessary thing for good harvest, which is hindered by the said water, and the result of the same will certainly cause a great loss to the harvest of the said fields, and thus to us the owners of the same." The petitioners hoped the Standing Committee would take into consideration their petition and manage to conduct the injurious water to a distant place by "new gutturs" conducted under the ground. The petition was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

THE TANSA DUCTS.

Mr. W. Clerke, Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, forwarded to the Committee the following report on the subject of the completion of the Tansa Duct Works. The report, which is as follows, was recorded:—Sir,—Under the terms of the Supplemental Contract with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. the 1st of March, 1892, is, as you are aware, the date by which the line of duct should be so far completed as to be available for delivering Tansa water into the Vehar lake. Less than three months remain to that date and it seems desirable that I should now report to you what the prospects in my opinion are:—Firstly, as regards the works being so far completed as above by the date; and, secondly, as regards the probable date by which Tansa water can be brought direct into Bombay.

One Tunnel, No. 2, is not yet completed. It has been driven through some months ago, but the shaping is not yet finished nor is it probable that it will be so before the middle of January, that is, if there is no hitch. An accident or a serious outbreak of sickness would delay the completion to a later date. The other tunnels with the exception of Nos. 9 and 10 are completed and in these but little work remains to be done. The whole of the conduit up to the north end of Siphon No. 6 (at 24¼ miles) was built before last rains. From the south end of Siphon No. 6 (at 36 miles) to Vehar (at 41 miles) portions of the conduit remained unbuilt at the beginning of the rains. These will be all completed by the end of the current month. Some defects have appeared during the last rains in portions of the conduit walling, on this section which had been built before the rains. The causes of these defects are not very clear. They consist of slight cracks in the walls, mostly where they are situated in deep cutting, and I am inclined to the opinion that they are due to the whole of the soil having become charged with rain water. They are not serious, but I think it best to take measures to remedy them now and these measures can, I believe, be carried out before the rest of the duct is fit for the passage of water. All the siphons were laid before the beginning of last monsoon, during last rain I tested them all by water impounded in the conduit from hill-side streams and passed from the conduit into the siphons. The tests were on the whole satisfactory. On the first attempt to test siphon No. 6 before the test was fully completed a pipe situated in the lowest part of the siphon burst. This burst was made good and after some weeks the test was repeated with full head with satisfactory results. A great portion of the conduit has been tested by water brought in from hillside streams. On the portions so tested, the results have been in many cases good, but in some places they are not satisfactory. These are now being examined—some defects have been discovered and the necessary steps to remedy them are being taken. Some portions of the conduit built before the rains I have been unable to test as hillside streams are not available. These as well as the portions south of Siphon 406, which had not been built before the rains, must remain untested till Tansa water can be brought into them. As soon as this can be done the test shall be made. These will occupy some little time and should any serious defects show themselves, it may take some time to make them good. It will also be advisable when Tansa water is available right through to Vehar to make certain experiments in regard to the discharging capacities of conduits and siphons, and while this is being done the conduit cannot be utilized. I do not think there is much doubt that Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. will have completed their work in accordance with the terms of their contract before the 1st March, 1892, and on the whole, I think, the probabilities are in favor of our being able to pass Tansa water into Vehar Lake by that date. 2. Assuming that the above forecast should prove correct the further question of carrying the water direct into Bombay has to be considered. The portions of the duct from the Vehar

THE LATE MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN, Government Pleader at Bombay, whose death was announced among our "domestic occurrences" yesterday, was brought back from Lanowlee about eight days ago to his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, where he died on Tuesday night. He had been suffering off and on from a long-continued ailment, and left for the benefit of his health at the commencement of the last October vacation for Lanowlee; but was not able to resume his duties at the re-opening of the court. He was born in July, 1838, in a Goud Brahmin family, residing at Malegaon, where his father was employed in Government service on a small salary. He was left fatherless at the age of ten, with his mother and an only brother. In Bombay he lived with his maternal uncle for some time, and studied in the Elphinstone Institution until he was fourteen years of age. The circumstances of his family compelled him to neglect his education and to accept Government service as a clerk in the Military Board Office on a salary of Rs. 10 a month.

His intelligence and superior talents enabled him in a short time to rise to the position of an auditor. Even while in Government employ his thirst for knowledge led him to study medicine during his leisure hours, but he afterwards gave it up for the study of law. In 1861, he passed the law students' examination, and in the following year passed the munsiffs' examination at the age of 24 years. He refused a munsiff's appointment, which was offered him, and commenced practice as a pleader of the High Court.

His superior talents, untiring energy, and unvarying courtesy soon began to attract attention and helped him to rise to the top of his profession. For several years past he was the recognised leader of the Bar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. At the time when theBombay Government were carrying on a long-continued litigation with the Khotes of the Ratnagherry District, which involved a determination of the respective rights of the Khotes and of Government in Khote villages, Mr Shantaram was specially engaged to conduct the cases on behalf of Government. He was also one of the pleaders who, in 1874, assisted Mr Sergeant Ballantine in the defence of Mulharrao Gaekwar, before the Baroda Commission, when that unfortunate prince was charged with an attempt to poison Colonel (after Sir) Robert Phayre, the Resident at Baroda. For some years there has hardly been an important litigation in which Mr. Shantaram was not engaged on one side or the other; and the volumes of the Bombay High Court Reports bear testimony to his high merits and superior qualification as a lawyer. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, said of him on one occasion in a case in which Mr. Shantaram was engaged: "There is not, in our opinion, any reason to suppose that the best case that could be made for the plaintiff has not been made in the courts below by his Brahmin pleaders; and we are personally cognizant that his case on the special appeal was argued with great ability, energy, and discretion by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who stands second to no pleader at the Bar of this court and who omitted no legitimate effort to obtain success." Within a few years after he commenced practice at the Bar, an important Bill, called the "City Survey Bill," was introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. B. H. (afterwards Sir Barrow) Ellis. During its progress through Council, Mr. Shantaram wrote several articles in opposition to the measure, which elicited commendation even from the mover of the Bill. Mr. Shantaram was appointed to act as Government Pleader on the 1st May, 1889; and was confirmed in the appointment in the same month on the death of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

In public life, he took an active part in all important movements. As a Justice of the Peace when the Municipal government of the city was vested in the Bench of Justices, Mr. Shantaram was a staunch adherent of the late Mr. Robert Knight in his efforts to introduce numerous improvements and to reform existing abuses in the affairs of the Municipality. He was also a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Syndicate; a member of the Town Council and also of the Municipal Corporation. In the beginning of 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Mr. Shantaram was one of those native gentlemen who were specially invited to attend the ceremony, and received a medal on the occasion. In social matters, he was always on the side of reform, and had given his daughters an English education. The widow marriage movement had his hearty sympathy. In response to Mr. B. M. Malabari's notes, he wrote to Government expressing his sympathy with the proposed reforms, but recommended moderate measures. The decaying industries of the country elicited from him more than lip-sympathy; and with a view to stimulate their growth, he engaged in certain commercial pursuits. He started the first soap factory in Bombay. He also tried his hand at cotton spinning, and for some time worked a spinning mill, first as sole proprietor, and afterwards as the managing director of a Joint Stock Company. The cares of these commercial concerns, in addition to his legal pursuits, proved too great a burden upon his time and attention; and for the last four years of his life, he kept himself aloof from them. He had also betaken himself to agriculture as an occupation for his leisure hours; and he commenced to work, on the latest scientific methods, upon an extensive farm at Nassik, possessing special advantages of soil and water; and had engaged an English farmer of considerable experience for the purpose.

Mr. Shantaram leaves behind him a widow and two daughters. His funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was well-attended, among others being the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Sirdar Diler Jung, Dr Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Shantaram Venayek, Messrs. Shivram V. Bhandarker, Ghanesham Nilkant, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Tookaram Tatia, Baburao Ramchunder, Krishnarao R. Telang, Moroba Narayen, Vittoba Ramchunder, Jugonnath Sadashew, Dhondu Moroba, Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker, Rao Sabib V. J. Kirtikar, Messrs. A. J. Kirtikar, Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Gangaram B. Rele, Daji Abaji Khare, Chimanlal H. Setvald, and Balkrishna N. Bhajekar, &c.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, in taking his seat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood in the first division court on the Appellate Side, observed, he need hardly say how deeply they all felt for the death of Mr. Shantaram Narayen. Speaking for himself, Sir Charles said he had the pleasure of Mr. Shantaram's acquaintance for the last six and twenty years ever since he came to India. He was so very well-known to all the pleaders that his Lordship need not speak at any length of the manner in which he discharged his duties, pleading in a manner which always afforded great satisfaction. His Lordship had no doubt that the gentlemen of the Bar felt, as the members of the court did, Mr. Shantaram possessed many excellent qualities both as a member of society and as a member of the Bar; and it must be admitted that he played a very important part in the administration of justice in this country for many years.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, said that, on the part of the Bar, he was sure he might express a thorough concurrence in what had fallen from his Lordship, and their entire sympathy in the feelings of regret expressed by the court. Personally, Mr. Latham said, he knew Mr. Shantaram more intimately than other members of the Bar, having been often associated with him in the conduct of work on behalf of Government. That work was done by Mr. Shantaram thoroughly and conscientiously; and his death would be a loss to Government.

Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the Bar on the Appellate Side, said: Your Lordships will allow me to join in the tribute of respect and admiration which you have been pleased to pay to the memory of our esteemed leader. I need not say any thing about his learning and his great abilities. YourLordships knew them and always appreciated them. But I may add that during his nearly twenty years' leadership of the Bar, he uniformly treated his juniors with the greatest kindness and consideration; they will feel his loss more than anybody else. He was a most agreeable friend and a genial companion; and was always ready to forgive injuries. The death of such a man is a loss which it will be difficult to supply; and we cordially join in the feeling of grief which your Lordships have expressed.

In the second division court on the Appellate Side, where the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided with the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, a similar expression of regret was made.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: With natural and deep regret we learned this morning that the illness from which Rao Saheb Shantaram Narayen had been suffering for some time had ended in death. For many years he was known to us and all branches of the profession as a pleader of this court, and was held in high esteem, both in his learned capacity and as a friend. To much natural acuteness and acquired learning he added long experience, and as Government Pleader in this court, he brought his talents to bear on the many and complicated cases that come before us. We often noticed the thoroughness and care with which he had studied all the facts of criminal appeals, and how fully he understood the high and responsible duties of a Public Prosecutor as laid down by Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp, not omitting any matter of importance on behalf of the Crown, nor pressing any point unfairly against the prisoner. In the University, too, he exerted an influence in favour of learning and the interests of his learned profession; and took a prominent part in raising the literary value of the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, which degree, as you are aware, is accepted as qualification for the office of Pleader, and is made by the Statute a qualification for appointment to the office of a Subordinate Judge. We know, too, that both the Bar and the Judges, and, indeed, all who knew Mr. Shantaram, will feel the loss of a kind and genial friend; and that his memory will remain in public honour and esteem.

Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant, in speaking on behalf of the Bar, said: The members of the Appellate Side Bar share in the deep regret to which your Lordship has given expression. Mr. Shantaram was distinguished for high legal attainments and acumen. He possessed high natural powers and was respected equally by the Bench and the Bar. He commenced to practise as a pleader from the time of the establishment of the High Court, and acquired an eminence in the profession. There has been hardly an important case with which he was not connected. He was one of those four or five old pleaders who served as an example to the younger generation of pleaders. He had versatile talents; and he shewed an acquaintance with many branches of knowledge. He possessed qualities not only of the head, but also of the heart. He was kind to everybody. He possessed the quality of complaisance which rendered him amiable and acceptable to every person. In short, he lived respected, and dies regretted, by everybody.

The business of both the courts was then proceeded with.

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERT.

So decided was the success of Herr Schmuck's charity concert given in the Town Hall, at the end of October, that on the hint being dropped that such another concert would not merely prove a musical treat, but be a great benefit to Bombay charities, than the talented musician at once set about organizing another which was given in the Town Hall last night, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Harris, before a most enthusiastic audience. The concert proved in every way as successful as that of seven weeks ago, if anything the selection of music was better. There was only one change in the excellent little orchestra, which comprised, piano (four hands), Misses Schmuck and Bowack; violins, Misses Pedraza and Fernandez, Master Frank Anderson, Herr Schmuck, and Herr Graffe (Herr Graffe taking the place occupied by Dr. Barker on last occasion); harmonium, Mr. Mull; and cornet, Senor Pedraza. The concert was almost entirely instrumental, a few songs being introduced to lend a little variety to the recital. With the exception of the opening item, the music selected was entirely different from that given at the former concert; but Herr Schmuck could hardly have chosen a better, more effective, or more telling piece to open with than that, peculiar it may be, but intensely interesting sinfonia from "Nabucodonosor" by Verdi. Two other pieces were played by the orchestra. They gave an Adagio and Minuet of Hadyn's with great expression and brought the concert to a conclusion with a brilliant rendering of some Hungarian sketches, which were rapturously applauded. Miss Pedraza showed considerable mastery over the violin by her performance of a pretty serenade. Miss Schmuck appeared twice as piano soloist, giving a selection of high class music, in which she displayed not only wonderful execution, but keen artistic feeling. The event of the evening, however, was Herr Schmuck's violin playing, to his daughter's piano accompaniment. He got a most hearty reception, which he undoubtedly deserved, not only in providing such a rich musical treat, but considering the object for which he had organized the concert. He first gave (*a*) Andante, from violin concerto (Mendelssohn) and (*b*) a Minuet of Mozart's in commemoration of Mozart's centenary which fell on the 5th December, and later on gave Wieneawski's "Capriccio Valse." It is needless to dwell on the gifted violinist's power over his instrument, suffice to say that he seemed to put his whole soul into his music, and was recalled on both occasions to receive an additional round of applause for his brilliant performances. As to the vocal part of the programme, Mrs. Greenaway, who was in first-rate voice sang "Last Night" and "I Love Thee so," with considerable taste, the appreciation of the audience being testified by enthusiastic recalls. Mr. Thelenberg, who was down on the programme for two songs, was unfortunately unable to be present, as he was suffering from a severe cold, but Mr. Marshall Reid kindly came forward and filled up one of the gaps by singing "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lamond," a Scotch song to which he did every justice. The concert was indeed a most enjoyable one, and if the hall was not quite crowded, Herr Schmuck must have felt, from the unstinted applause that was bestowed on every item, that his endeavours to provide good music were appreciated, and that his concert was a thorough success.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION AND WOMEN'S LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding women's work in the cotton factories at Ahmedabad, it is stated in your issue of this morning, that "Dr. Lethbridge's Commission expressed the opinion that without any exception they would be replaced by men or by half-time children if the eleven hours' rule were applied to them."

The above statement may lead your readers to suppose that the members of the Commission gave their opinion unanimously on the subject. In point of fact, I, as one of the members, dissented from that opinion for reasons which I have mentioned in a note attached to the report of the Commission. A copy of the note is annexed herewith, and I shall be obliged by your kindly publishing it in fairness to myself.—Yours, &c.,

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

NOTE.

I sign the above report subject to one reservation. I entirely disagree with the recommendation to permit women to work in factories for more than 11 hours in a day under circumstances such as are found to exist in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad. In England, it was not until power was employed to move spinning frames, and afterward looms that the evils of excessive labour became painfully evident. Hence, legislation there had first to deal with spinning and weaving factories moved by power (*vide* Redgrave's Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, page 3). We find evils like these prevailing in Ahmedabad, but instead of nipping them in the bud, and thereby preventing their growth and expansion into other parts of India, the report proposes to tolerate them, by permitting women, under sanction of the local Governments, to work beyond the maximum of 11 hours now proposed to be fixed by law, that is to labour as long as the male operatives, and at as heavy a task, from 12 to 14 hours per day.

If this recommendation is adopted, the intention to restrain factory women from overwork will be frustrated; and, further, the proposed exemption will be wrong in principle. The mill-owners of Ahmedabad may or may not carry out the threat of dismissing all women from employment, when they are prohibited, owing to a Legislative Act, from working the same period of time as adult-males. But I do not see why the excellent system of working by shifts prevailing in Calcutta should not be adopted in Ahmedabad, instead of the present method. By this shift-system a factory may work, continuously, for 12 to 14 hours, yet a woman's work can be limited from 9 to 10½ hours during the day without any difficulty.

(Sd.) SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Calcutta, Nov. 13.

ACCORDING to the report on the strength of the standing army in the German States for 1892-1893, just issued, it is estimated that it will be made up of 20,524 officers, 486,983 men, 1,839 doctors, 893 paymasters, &c., 559 veterinary surgeons, 855 gunsmiths, 93 saddlers, and 93,750 horse attendants.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT RAJKOTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-chief, whilst at Rajkote distributed the prizes at the Rajkumar. In so doing he addressed the pupils and those present as follows:—

Mr. Macnaghten, Ladies, Young Princes and Gentlemen,—When I was asked to distribute the prizes I replied in a light and airy way that it would give me great pleasure. I thought that I should just hand you over the prizes, make a few remarks, and that the business would be over; but I find that some of the most eminent men of the day have been here and have done this thing before, and that all the appropriate expressions, all the right things to say, and all the happy thoughts have been exhausted. You have had here my illustrious predecessor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who has always the happy knack of saying the right thing; you have had his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, who is eloquence itself and a thoroughly manly fellow; besides you have had his Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the new Postmaster General—and an excellent Postmaster-General too—for has he not opened the department to soldiers—the result of his Crimean days, may God bless him; and you have had Lord Reay, the embodiment of learning and education; you have had Lord Harris here, our esteemed Governor, who is one of the best examples in the world of intellect and education, combined with skill at all manly exercises, and who could show every one of you the way over any sort of country; and you have come down to me, a battered old soldier, and what is there left for me to say to you? Mr. Macnaghten has said everything that anyone did not say, and he now admits that he has eaten all his cake, and yet he is not happy. I have had no cake to eat, and, therefore, I am not happy; but you, young gentlemen, have many reasons for being happy. Last year I was much impressed with all I saw here, but I had military work on hand which claimed all my attention, and so I saw very little of you; but I was much pleased with what I did see of you, yourselves gentlemen, and recognised the great advantages to you and the future India of institutions of this sort and the excellent management of Mr. Macnaghten, your Principal. I will tell you now that I think you are an extremely fortunate set of young fellows to have such an institution, where you can come and be educated amongst your equals in birth and position and where you can practise manly exercises and become manly in your thoughts and in your ways. In olden days your forefathers were great princes, great rulers, and great warriors, who passed their lives in usefulness according to the wants of the times, but those times are past. It is not given to us now to go fighting when we feel disposed: we must learn and work if we want to get on in the world, and can only be ready for successful fighting if we practise war assiduously in times of peace; and what is true of the profession of arms is equally true of any profession. You have here the opportunity of being well educated, and of eventually taking that share in the affairs of this great and glorious India which your birth and position have always rendered you eligible for, and your education now gives you an undeniable claim to. If you ask me what you should do, I would say soldier, soldier everyone of you, and when soldiering in the regular army has disciplined your minds and has given you practice in that which you were born to leading men, go back to your *raj* and your States and take your place in the Government of men and in the management of your affairs. The Imperial Troops will also get the benefit of your services, and remember that it is given to few men to command well until they have been themselves commanded. In soldiering you will rub shoulders with English gentlemen, and that will be good for both. We are so bound together in the future of India, that the more we know of each other, the better. Some of you may have been taught to think that India could get on very well without us. Some well-known statesmen have said no matter what they thought, that England could get on very well without India; but this is all pure nonsense. I have served off and on in India for forty-one years, going and coming back again, and I know the whole vast country from one end to the other, and I tell you that you cannot do without England. We began by fighting, but now we have grown together and must keep together. You can rely upon us: we will depend upon you; and together no power on earth can injure us. I advise you to be soldiers, and I observed on parade this morning that some 50 per cent. of you were so already. That is most gratifying to me, but you must not forget that military service now-a-days is very different from what it used to be. Courage, nerve and decision are just as much wanted now as they were before, but there is not, as in the good old days, the same opportunity for personal encounter or for personal glory. Like all other professions, the army requires hard and constant labour to succeed in it; and to give efficient service to the State, you will have to study hard and to work hard, and between whiles you will get a little time for playing hard and riding hard. You are lucky fellows. You have got it all before you, and with luck ought to have a good time; but in advising you to soldier you will understand that I am saying all this because I am a soldier and care for nothing else. Some of you no doubt will be better advised and will go into the civil administration of the country. By all means do so. You see yourselves what a good service it is and what real clever good fellows are in it, and no doubt in many ways you may learn to administer your estates better in this manner, and you will of course rise high in the civil line. All I say is, my dear young fellows, be up and doing and don't dream any one of you going back from this excellent institution merely to lounge about the courtyards of your palaces. Give your fathers and relations and the Government of the country no peace until they have found employment for you. Only mark my words, you must render yourselves suitable for such employment as Government can find for you consistently with your possessions and the requirements of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted.
Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post, no extra charge, no extra address.
Mauritius Mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on 19.
Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 4 p.m. on Thursday 17.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th December, 1891. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	1	17p.m.	..	57
Suez	16	2	59p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th December, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	14	—	1
" Madras	..	20	—	1

VIENNA, a correspondent says, is enjoying exceedingly mild weather. Floods are threatened in Carynthia owing to the heavy rainfall. At Meran the town band still plays in the open air under the trees, from which the leaves have not yet fallen.

THE REV. W. D. Dalrymple, a Presbyterian Missionary, has recently died at Rampur, Beauleah, in Bengal, from leprosy, which he contracted about two years ago while attending some lepers. He had, like Father Damien, devoted himself to relieving the sufferings of the wretched victims of that loathsome disease, and within six months of his first coming into contact with them he perceived the signs of the malady in himself. In the absence of fuller information we cannot say more, but Mr. Dalrymple seems to have quietly and steadfastly risked and laid down his life in seeking to alleviate the sufferings of the wretched and neglected.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Sheffield *Telegraph's* London correspondent says:—I regret to learn on very good authority that Mr. Gladstone's failing health has become a source of serious anxiety to his people. He is not suffering from any acute or definable form of illness, but from the rapidly increasing feebleness of old age. He has never been the same man since his influenza attack. It sapped the wonderful vitality that for so long gave him physical buoyancy far surpassing what might have been expected of one who has had eighty-two years of hard work on earth. As I pointed out last session, Mr. Gladstone's appearance altered much for the worse after his illness. Since Parliament broke up he has become weaker instead of stronger, and the precautions for his health have been redoubled. The trip he is about to take to the Mediterranean is regarded as a precaution against the severities of a British winter, which his enfeebled frame can no longer resist. If he does not gain increased strength in this journey, it will be no surprise should his final retirement from public life be announced at an early date.

LORD DUFFERIN postponed till the spring of next year the ceremony of his installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* thinks there is something of evil omen about this. Mr. Smith was obliged to postpone his ceremonial induction till the recess. When the recess arrived he was too ill to attend, and died before his opportunity came. The ceremony is a very quaint one, dating back to Plantagenet days. All the old forms and offices are retained, the five ports to this day electing a Speaker and preserving the shadow of a Court with mace and other regalia. Lord Dufferin may be expected to take peculiar delight and interest in the ancient ceremonial. He intends, it is said, to live at Walmer Castle for at least a month or two in the year. Lord Granville rarely spent less than six months of the year there, being much attached to the place, as was the Duke of Wellington, who, like Mr. Smith, died in the castle.

THE Oriental Translation Fund, New Series, I. (which has been commenced under new conditions, as the attempt to increase the fund at the disposal of the Royal Asiatic Society by subscription and donation has failed) begins, says the *Athenæum*, with a translation by Mr. E. Rehatsek from the Persian of Mirkhond's "Rawzat-us-Safa," Part I., Vol. I., containing the Moslem version of our Bible stories, from the creation of Genii Adam up to the death of Aaron.

THE Ordinary Meeting of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company was held on Nov. 24 at Gresham House, under the presidency of Major-General J. S. Trevor. The directors recommended a dividend of £2 11s. 3d. per cent. for the past half-year, leaving £2,167 to be carried forward. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that since the beginning of the year they had been working under a new contract with the Government, and the result showed that it had not worked disadvantageously to the shareholders. The railway was in perfect order, the new line they had been building was reopened for traffic, and the Forest branch, twenty-eight miles in length, which they were constructing for the Government, was in active progress. Their horizon seemed to be clear in all directions. The report was adopted.

THE Judge of the Blackburn County Court has just decided a case which has no unimportant bearing upon the subject of an Englishman's liberties. When a member of a congregation has an objection to listening to a particular preacher, is it within the right of anyone to detain him against his will? Mr. Leach, a coal merchant, of Darwen, has a strong objection—whether well or ill-founded matters not—to Mr. Elderton, the curate of St. James's Church, Darwen. The vicar he is ready to hear; but the curate, for some reason, he cannot, as folk say, "abide." So strong is the prejudice that he had been seen by the sexton many times loitering about for tokens of who was going to preach. But the sharpest eye may be deceived. One day Mr. Leach attended worship in the full conviction that the vicar was going to deliver the sermon; but lo! it was the curate who ascended the pulpit. On this the coal merchant quietly made for the door. Then it was that the Constitutional question was raised, for Mr. Leach found the door not only locked but guarded by a "sidesman," who had his shoulder against it, as well as by some one who was holding the handle fast on the outside. Mr. Leach of course demanded to be let out. The sidesman's answer was, "I have instructions not to let you out unless you are ill.' Thus Mr. Leach was compelled to take a seat and listen to the unwelcome discourse. Such was the case on which his action was brought against the vicar, churchwardens, and sidesmen. In the end, the Judge decided that there was no justification for the conduct of the sidesman and his instructors, and accordingly gave his verdict for the plaintiff.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* informs us of the very great activity which is being displayed in the manufacture of the new Russian rifle. The 500,000 rifles which are ordered in France are to be delivered at the latest by July, 1894, and meanwhile there will be produced every year at the Russian factories of Tula 230,000; Jhevsk, 150,000; and Sjestrorezk, 50,000. Thus within the three years the national factories will turn out 1,290,000 rifles, and the French ones being added to these, the Russian Government will then possess 1,790,000 of the new arm. The whole of the forces in European Russia will thus be provided, and next year, indeed, certain of the army corps will receive the weapon, as well as such of the Reserves as are drafted for service. The Czar has certainly done much to encourage national industries, and it appears also that for the manufacture of the new smokeless powder another establishment is being got ready at Kasan.

THE political crisis in Spain has resulted in the resignation of the Ministry, which was reconstituted on November 22, by Senor Canovas del Castillo as follows:—Interior, Senor Elduayen; Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan; War, General Azcarraga; Marine, Admiral Beranger; Public Works, Senor Linares-Rivas; Finance, Senor Cos-Gayon; Colonies, Senor Romeroy Ropledo; Justice, Senor R. F. Villaverde. The new Cabinet took office on November 23. Several changes were made in its composition during the morning, and it now includes three of the Dissentient Conservatives—Senor Cos Gayon, Minister of Justice; Senor Concha Castaneda, Minister of Finance; and Vice-Admiral Montijo, Minister of Marine. Senor Comacho has declared his readiness to accept the Governorship of the Bank of Spain. The new Ministry is politically a continuation of the old, but is determined to carry out important reductions in expenditure, so as to retrieve completely the financial position of the State.

WHEN an English infantry regiment marches a few miles on a summer day, says the *St. James's Gazette*, a very serious percentage of the men are certain to fall out, usually footsore and sometimes sun-struck. Some correspondents of the *Times* point out (not for the first time) how the German soldier avoids getting footsore. He winds a piece of lint loosely round his feet, and the lint may or may not be covered by a stocking. Then his boots have double soles with square toes, and pains are taken to keep the uppers soft and pliant. With these precautions the German infantryman can march nearly double the distance possible to most English soldiers.

THERE is a statement afloat that the Admiralty are turning their attention to the remarkable properties of a new material, which it is claimed will make an almost impenetrable lining to a ship's side. This is made of the cellulose of cocoanuts, which has the property of absorbing eight times its weight of water, and several experiments have been made with it under Government auspices at Portsmouth. The material is made into squares, which are affixed to the interior plates of vessels, and it is asserted that it is extremely difficult to penetrate. It is claimed that the material will work a complete revolution in the present system of ship protection.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Nov. 20 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson in the chair, in compliance with a requisition to hear a proposal by the requisitionists to the following effect:—"To elect a committee of investigation to inquire into and report on the necessity or expediency of the call of 10s. per share made on Sept. 23, 1891; also to inquire into and report upon the management of the bank and future prospects of the shareholders; and for the purpose of hearing any explanation the directors may have to offer." The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the only object of the meeting, and the only question they had to decide, was whether there should be a committee of investigation to look into the conduct of the directors for the past twenty-three years. A most unfounded attack had been made on the board, who had done a great deal for the shareholders, and he alleged that a persistent attempt had been made since 1881 to wreck the bank. The beginning of the affair was in that year, when Mr. Stewart, the then manager of their tea estates in India, happened to be at home on short leave. Unfortunately for the bank their manager had allowed himself to be tampered with by Messrs. Buchanan and Muir, who at the time had not a farthing of interest in the company. Mr. Buchanan remarked that he was a shareholder at the time. The chairman, continuing, stated that there had been an attempt ever since 1881 to get the affairs of the company into the hands of Mr. John Muir. He read a letter marked "confidential," which was sent by Mr. Stewart, dated Feb. 9, 1883, to Mr. Muir, relating to the business of the company and the value of its tea properties and other assets. He afterwards referred at length to the subsequent action of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Muir, and stated that the shares consequently went down to nil, and their 5 percent. and 4½ per cent. debentures to a discount. The call had been decided on by the directors after considerable thought. The fact that they had to pay of £14,000 in January had not caused them to make the call, the object of which had simply been to strengthen the credit and the financial position of the bank. Even after making the call he had been in hopes that they would be able to adopt some course which would put a stop to the possibility of any further call. When they had brought their debenture liability down to £160,000 or £170,000, which he was sure they could have managed, he felt that they could go to the holders, point out the position of the company with its uncalled capital of £1,000,000, and ask them to take debenture stock or preference shares, thereby relieving the shareholders from any further anxiety as to calls. When, however, the requisition was received for an extraordinary general meeting to pass a vote of censure on the board's management, he confessed that he had not felt so sanguine of being able to carry out a plan with this object in view. As to the general charge of mismanagement which had been brought against them by the requisitionists, he claimed, in view of the facts set out in the circular issued by the board, that this charge could not be sustained, and that, on the contrary, they were entitled at least to the confidence of the shareholders. A certain proposal had been received by the directors from Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., but it could not be dealt with at that meeting, which had been called for a specific object. After reading the letter containing the proposal—which was to finance the bank for the next five years without making any call—the chairman read the reply which he had made to it, stating that if it had been received sooner, and supplemented by additional information, the directors would have deemed it their duty to submit it to the consideration of the shareholders in general meeting; but that as the directors had almost concluded an arrangement with Messrs. George Williamson for their assuming charge of the estates in question from the end of the current season, on very satisfactory terms, there might be some difficulty in now entertaining Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.'s offer. He had a long interview on the previous day with Mr. John Muir, to whom he had given the fullest information respecting the affairs of the company. Mr. Buchahan afterwards addressed the meeting at length, entirely repudiating the construction which the chairman had put upon his action, and giving an unqualified denial to the statement that he was working in this matter for his own personal end and not for the interests of the shareholders. He urged that an investigation was needed to see whether the call was necessary, in view of other courses which had been suggested, and which might be capable of being adopted. The chairman, interposing, said he had foreseen that some of the shareholders might regard the call as a hardship if they had to pay it before the offer made by Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. and other proposals were considered, as these might render a call unnecessary; and the directors had therefore determined on issuing a notice deferring payment of the call until January next, or later. Mr. Buchanan said he regarded this as a very gratifying announcement, and added that half of his contention had gone by the chairman having conceded that it was necessary for the company to have an Indian agency. He still, however, maintained that an investigation into the company's affairs was necessary, and that it would be beneficial; and concluded by moving a resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting. After a protracted discussion, the chairman expressed his readiness to accept a suggestion to the effect that the board would take into its counsel seven shareholders holding not less than 100 shares each, purchased before Jan. 1 last. Upon this Mr. Buchanan withdrew his motion.

THE PAMIR DISPUTE.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

THE *Turkestanskia Uyedomosti* of Oct. 22 (old style) contains an order of the day issued in Taskhend on Oct. 12 by Gen. Vrevski, the Governor-General, in which he thanks the detachment under Col. Yanoff for the brilliant way in which it had fulfilled its instructions to traverse that part of the Pamirs belonging to Russia. The force marched as far as the Alichur River, and reconnoitred the passes leading thence to the Pamirs and Lake Sorkul. The Cossacks, under Col. Jonoff, advanced in a westerly direction to Bozai-i-Gumbaz, crossed the Hindoo Koosh by the pass to the east of Darkot, and reached the source of the Indus. On the return journey they met Capt. Younghusband. The force afterwards reassembled at a point on the Alichur River. The detachment also met Lieut. Davidson. On August 30 the expedition reached Marghilan. The Cossacks of the force traversed a distance of 1,800 versts in two months. Upon this the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks:—This plainly proves that the expedition which arrested the progress of Capt. Younghusband was not a scientific one in any way, but a purely military campaign, and, owing to non-resistance, a military promenade for the purpose of annexing the Pamirs, like the expedition to Merv and the Afghan frontier after the capture of Gok Tepe. The only fact not made clear is whether any troops have been left in possession of the Pamirs, and, if any how many.

MR. LITTLEDALE'S EXPLORATIONS.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Nov. 23 at the University of London, a paper entitled "A Journey Across the Pamir from North to South," by Mr. St. George Littledale, was read by Mr. Douglas Freshfield. Mr. Freshfield said:—"Certain portions of the Pamir have been more or less closely attached to Afghanistan. The Amir lays claim to Wakhan, Chignan, and Roshan, tracts stretching along the sources of the Oxus. It is obvious that England will claim an interest in these, but probably, owing to the deficiencies in exact knowledge of the geographers of Cabul, we have not as yet formulated publicly our claims. Russian maps show Bokhara as extending to the great snowy range that descends at Tash-Kurgan to the Oxus, but no further; and it is in respect of Bokhara alone that Russia seems to have any plausible title in these regions. The yellow lines on the map show where Mr. Littledale met with Chinese subjects. The Chino-Afghan frontier was, he found, at Burgula Jai. It would appear to the impartial observer that whatever south of the Murgab is not Afghan has been for some time Chinese. The accidental presence of Russian official travellers, of course, is no evidence of title. We may confidently trust that the courtesy hitherto shown on both sides will be continued, and that the wisdom of well-informed diplomatists may settle a question the importance of which may easily be exaggerated, so as to satisfy the claims of our ally the Ameer without involving England in a dangerous extension of valueless territory. Why should an Englishman and his wife cross this desert? Mr. and Mrs. Littledale are eager in the pursuit of rare game. A pair of horns were to them what a bit of rock from a maiden peak is to others. And lastly, why did they, being English, make Russian territory their starting point? Because our Anglo-Indian Government prohibits all independent travel in its trans-frontier lands. It also gags its own official explorers. It carries yearly further and further the policy deprecated by Sir H. Rawlinson in this hall when he said, 'Russia deserves all honour for her services to geographical science in Asia; I only wish I could say as much for ourselves as regards our own frontier.' Meantime we have to-night to be glad that the Pamir has several sides and to acknowledge our debt for the kindness and courtesy shown by the Russian Government and its officers, and more particularly by Colonel Deubner, the commandant at Osh, without whose aid Mr. and Mrs. Littledale could hardly have effected the journey the story of which I shall proceed to read." Mr. Littledale's paper, written before recent events attracted attention to "the roof of the world," bore out in the main the description of the country given by Mr. Freshfield; though in some parts alternating with the general barrenness and snow-topped mountains, were "veritable gardens of Eden." The rivers teemed with fish, and throughout the journey from Khokand to Gilghit the scenery was extremely picturesque, the mountains in some cases rising to a height of 23,000ft. Some parts of the country were quite uninhabited, owing to the intense cold, and quite bare of vegetation, presenting "a picture of utter desolation that would be hard to match in any other part of the world." Most of his men complained of illness owing to the elevation, but Mr. Littledale and his wife escaped with nothing worse than an occasional headache. The journey lasted from the middle of May to the beginning of September, 1890.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 20.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col and Col J. Younger, on completion of five years as a Regimental Lieut-Col is placed on half-pay.

Lieut-Col P F M Baddeley, from half-pay, Superintendent of Harness Factory, to be a Lieut-Col.

Lieut-Col E T Browell, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice R Walkey, appointed to the Instructional Staff.

Maj R H W Plunkett to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J. Younger.

To be Majs—Capt J M Simpson, vice A Broadfoot, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt O Rowe, vice R H W Plunkett.

To be Capts—Lieut F T Fisher, on the Seconded List, with seniority next to and immediately below Capt R D Gubbins; Lieut A C Currie, in succession to Maj J R J Jocel

SPORTING NOTES.

It appears from an official communication made by Mr. C. W. Alcock, who represents the Australian cricketers, that a considerable number of county and other teams have expressed a desire to arrange fixtures with the Australians in the event of their coming over next year. Among these are Surrey, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Essex, and Warwickshire; Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the United Service (Portsmouth), the Lyric Club, and the committees of the Hastings Week and the Scarborough Festival. The following counties are opposed to the visit of an Australian team in 1892:—Kent, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Middlesex, and Sussex. Applications have also been made for matches at Tunbridge Wells, against the South of England; at Gravesend, against the South of England (Hon. Ivo Bligh); at Middlesbrough, against the North of England; at Northampton, against Northamptonshire; and also for matches at Glasgow and Carlisle. Somersetshire decline to arrange a game; and Mr. W. H. Laverton does not propose to repeat the match played in 1890 at Westbury, Wiltshire. The Marylebone Club have up to the present declined to come to a decision.

An unusually large number of football matches were decided on Saturday, November 21. All the Football League teams were engaged. Great interest was shown in the meeting between Bolton Wanderers and Blackburn Rovers, the result being a somewhat easy victory for the last-named eleven by four goals to none. The other winners were Preston North End, Sunderland, Aston Villa, Accrington, Derby County, and Wolverhampton Wanderers. The St. Bernards (Edingurgh) team paid a visit to London and met the Corinthians at the Oval. The Scotchmen were overmatched towards the close and retired defeated by five goals to three. The visit of the Canadian football-players attracted a good crowd to the ground adjacent to Millwall Docks, and a well-contested match ended in a draw of one goal each. Cambridge University lost to the Old Etonians by three goals to two at Cambridge. Charterhouse School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, met at Godalming. Result: a tie of one goal each. Westminster School were defeated by the Old Harrovians by twelve goals to none at Westminster. Northumberland beat Cumberland, and Dorset defeated Devonshire.

The Coaching Club lost, at an interval of only three or four days, two of its oldest members, Mr. George Paulet and Mr. Crompton Roberts, both of whom died from the failure of the heart's action. Mr. George Paulet, who was a son of Admiral Lord George Paulet, died at Brighton, where he was spending the autumn, and was only ill two or three hours. He was formerly in the 2nd Life Guards, and he was so fond of coaching that he devoted nearly the whole of his time to it. Mr. Crompton Roberts, who died almost as suddenly in Belgrave Square, drove a very fine team of bays, and he was for a short time member for Sandwich; while it is rather singular that his colleague in the representation of that borough, Mr. Henry Brassey, also a member of the Coaching Club, should have died but a few months ago.

Although sport was well up to average at Manchester it was not witnessed under the most agreeable circumstances on Nov. 26, as snow, sleet, and rain fell throughout the hours of racing, which was of a most exciting character. Close finishes were the order of the day, and the programme commenced with a couple of dead heats. In the Flying Welter Day Dawn and Clever Alice undivided in the betting—each represented a 10 to 1 chance—ran home so locked together that the judge was unable to separate them, the favourite, Dunvegan finishing third, two lengths behind the dead heaters. The stakes were divided.

The Cuerdon Plate ended in a similar manner, as Dulverton and Capucin, who carried most money, also finished in such close company that they could not be separated, and here again a division was agreed on. The chief event of the afternoon, the Lancaster Nursey, brought out a field of 18, in which Syra and Carlina were best backed, and of the rest Quarryman and Navarro carried most money. The latter never at any time flattered his admirers, but The Pyx, who ran third to him in the Gerard Nursery last September, now turned the tables on him, and after wresting the lead from Quarryman, who ran anything but kindly, The Pyx came through and won in comfortable fashion. Quarryman ran none too kindly, and the same may be said of Butterscotch, who swerved towards Odour, and by no means improved her chance.

Another close finish was witnessed when the Thursday Plate was hotly fought out by Craignish and Ossidine, while two lengths off Love's Light and Elopement II. ran a dead heat for third place. By his victory on Craignish "Morny" Cannon got still one further ahead of G. Barrett in the list of winning jockeys. In the County Welter Handicap Rotten Row and Engaddi, two more unfortunate favourites, went down before Detective, who was not at all troubled by the penalty earned at Derby, and won easily enough from the distance.

Yorkshireman, on his best behaviour, carried too many guns for Patch and Sea Wave in the De Trafford Plate, and was bought in for 400gs. The Rejected was thought not to have such a liking for mud as Magistrate, but the latter and Nunthorpe cut a sorry figure behind The Rejected, Progression, and Collessie in the Rothschild Plate. The Rejected won a fine race by a head from Progression, the two-year-old making a desparate but vain effort to beat the old horse.

Three matches were played in the Rugby Championship competition on the 23rd ult. Yorkshire beat Northumberland at Newcastle, Lancashire (last year's champions) beat Cumberland, and Westmoreland beat Cheshire at Kendal. A fine game was played at Richmond between the London Scottish and St. Thomas's Hospital, resulting in a victory for the former by two tries to one. Oxford University gained a victory over Richmond by one goal to nothing at Oxford. Cambridge University were victorious against Blackheath by two goals and a try to a try at Cambridge. Royal Military College, Sandhurst, beat the Royal Naval College, at Greenwhich, by two goals and three tries to nothing. Royal Military Academy beat the Clapham Rovers by one goal and a try to a try at Woolwich. Kensington scored a victory against Rosslyn Park, on the latter's ground, by two goals and a try to nothing.

At Rugby on Wednesday, Nov. 25, the Midland Counties and Somerset Rugby Football teams played their match in the South-Western Division for the County championship. Nothing of importance happened in the first half. After change of ends the Midlands got the better of the play. Somerset had to frequently act on the defensive, and at length J. H. Rogers, of Moseley, got the ball, and finished up a fine run by obtaining a try. The place-kick, by A. Rogers, proved unsuccessful. No other item of note was gained, and thus the Midland Counties were victorious by two points to nothing. Oxford University were victorious over the Royal Indian Engineering College by one goal to nothing at Oxford. East Sheen were defeated by Gny's Hospital at Richmond by one goal and two tries to a try.

The Derby meeting should never be short of stewards, as the executives have always a large stock on hand. The national beverage is generally well represented upon their list. During the three days of the Derby Autumn Meeting last year 248 horses ran. The Chesterfield Nursery attracted 25 runners to the post, and the Chatsworth Stakes 24, whilst no fewer than 18 started for the Derby Handicap. In 1890 the total was only 205.

Less than a quarter of a century since the Derby Favre seemed on the point of giving up the ghost. The matter was comparatively insignificant, the fields poor to a degree, and the whole affair commonplace in character. It was taken in hand by the right people, and presto! there was a complete change. Year by year the meeting grew, and with its growth more and more of the principal prizes, until now it [illegible] best meetings in the provinces, and [illegible] glaring contrast to its former meagre

Bactos is doubtless the fastest horse in England now, excepting, perhaps, Memoir, whilst the owner of Tostig at Newmarket, was quickly pegged back when amongst some friends he suggested Tostig should run within in England over five furlongs on the Lime-[illegible] as an ordinary exercise. Mr. Sibary quickly offered to "take him on" with Eatton, and give a bit of weight, and with one, an honest horse, and the other, a thief, it is just likely Tostig may not stick to his task.

There will be a number of jumpers trained at Newmarket this winter. Amongst the latest acquisitions are St. Dunstan, Court Baron, and Caliche, in charge of James Waugh. This trio has recently been receiving lessons in hurdle-jumping, and are evidently intended for this line of sport. From the style and manner in which St. Dunstan negotiates the obstacles, he bids fair when settled more to the change of business to make a most useful hurdle-race nag.

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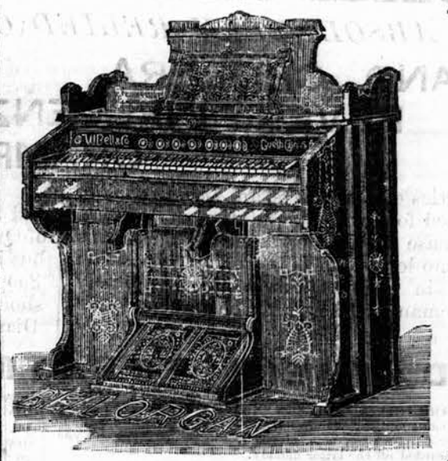

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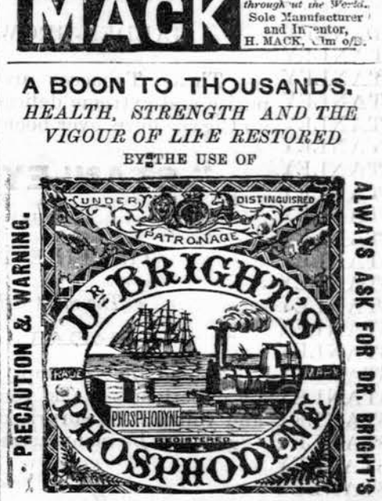

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CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorakpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents and attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PU LIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"The Divisional Head Quarters,
"Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul."

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

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Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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